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Friday,
11th May, 1956

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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GIPN—S4—122 Lok Sabha—26-3-57—840

LOK SABHA

Friday, 11th May, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CENTRAL FOOD TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*2128. **Shri Velayudhan:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the researches conducted in the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore were applied to practical use by the Central Government or by any State Government; and

(b) the extent to which these findings were advertised for the use of the general public?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIII, annexure No. 1.]

Shri Velayudhan: In regard to this sago industry about which mention is made in the statement, as well as the starch industry from mango and cashew apples, may I know whether they are actually produced and sold by the Government or by any organisation?

Dr. M. M. Das: Not by Government. We maintain close liaison with the industries. The Madras Government have taken the advice of this Institute so far as the sago industry is concerned.

Shri Velayudhan: What happened to the rice research that was being conducted by this Institute with some tapioca—artificial rice—, what happened to that research? And what happened to the machinery that was already purchased by this Institute?

Dr. M. M. Das: Substitute grains were manufactured by those machines, I think.

Dr. Rama Rao: The statement says that they are developing the starch industry from mangoes. May I know why there is this stupendous waste of fruit for the manufacture of starch which is available from so many other sources?

Dr. M. M. Das: We are not aware of the exact conditions in Madras so far as this is concerned. This research was undertaken at the instance of the Madras Government who wanted to establish a starch industry on a cottage industry basis.

Shri A. M. Thomas: From the statement it appears that some research has been done in the matter of cashew applies, in they are available in abundance in Travancore-Cochin. But nobody knows about the results of the investigation done by this Institute. May I enquire whether any arrangements have been made to publish the results in regional languages?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, sir, that Institute has got a Publication Division and they publicise the results of the research in regional languages.

Shri Velayudhan: It is mentioned in the statement that Government have appointed an Expert Committee also with regard to sago. May I know at what stage the Committee is functioning now and whether it will submit its report to the State Government or to the Institute itself so that the next step that might be required may be taken?

Dr. M. M. Das: This particular Committee was appointed by the Central Ministry of Commerce and Industry. So, naturally, it will submit its report to that particular Ministry, namely the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Central Government.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि इमली की और आम की जो गुठली होती है वह स्टार्च के काम में आती है। इसलिए आम की बरबादी नहीं होती ?

Dr. M. M. Das: I want notice.

EDUCATED UNMPLOYED

***2131. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the extent to which the grants given by the Government of India to various State Governments under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment have been spent during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Out of the grant of Rs. 3,40,71,619 sanctioned during 1954-55 the State Governments utilized Rs. 2,23,40,800. During 1955-56 Rs. 3,25,64,227 were sanctioned and the figures of amounts utilized have not yet been received from the State Governments.

Dr. Rama Rao: It is estimated that the total unemployment of educated people by the end of the Second Five Year Plan would be much higher than at present; and there is a short-fall as a result of non-utilisation by the State Governments of even the amounts sanctioned by the Central Government. May I know what steps the Central Government are taking to see that the money is utilised fully and more money is sanctioned for the relief of unemployment ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Central Government have requested the State Government and placed funds at their disposal. But there are certain difficulties in the scheme. Many of the educated people living in towns are not willing to go to rural areas. That is one of the great difficulties that has to be faced.

Dr. Rama Rao : Is it a fact that the low salaries offered to the educated unemployed people are not encouraging enough for them to take to work in villages and, if so, do Government contemplate increasing the salaries that are offered?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The question with regard to the increment of the salaries is already being considered by Government and they are taking active steps.

Shri R. P. Garg: Is Government aware that in many States no scheme has been started but the money has been spent without giving employment to even a single person?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as my information goes, most of the States have made use of this offer. I think out of all the States, twenty-five States, as far as I remember, have accepted the offer.

Shri R. P. Garg : Has the Government got the figures of employment given to these people?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Figures of unemployment are there, but this scheme has a limited scope. It is to provide employment to some educated people. It cannot solve the whole problem of unemployment which is a very wide problem.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could I know what has been the appreciable decrease in the unemployment figure as a result of this expenditure of crores of rupees in 1954-55 and 1955-56?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is quite obvious. Educated unemployed people have found employment with the help of this scheme and, naturally, unemployment has diminished to that extent. But, as I said, this scheme has a very limited scope. It cannot tackle the whole problem of unemployment.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Only the percentage I wanted.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

*2133. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of next General Elections has been considered and programme prepared for the same;

(b) if so, the nature of the programme;

(c) whether Lok Sabha will be dissolved before these elections;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) whether there will be any legal or conventional difficulty in doing so?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): (a) No.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: As Government have declared that the elections are going to take place in the early part of 1957, may I know why these proceedings are not being taken as yet?

Shri Pataskar: That is the Government's intention, but particularly the matter has not been considered.

Shri Kamath: Now that there are, thanks to Government's own bungling and blundering.....

Mr. Speaker: What is all this preamble?

Shri Kamath: Otherwise it would not be understood, I am coming to the question.

There are three B's in their bonnet namely, Bombay, Bengal and Bihar, does Government propose, before preparations for general elections are set afoot, to bow to the popular will, as manifested in the recent by-elections to the Bombay Assembly, and give earnest and serious consideration to the inclusion of Bombay City in Maharashtra, just as they have bowed to the popular will in the case of the merger or union proposal of Bengal and Bihar?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise.

Shri Kamath: Elections cannot be held before that.

Mr. Speaker: Elections may take place, but this does not arise.

सेठ गोविंद दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सवाल की धारा १ के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है । क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कब तक हो जाने की आशा है और यह निश्चयपूर्वक कब तक कहा जा सकेगा कि चुनाव कब तक होंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि कायदे और हमारे विधान के हिसाब से आम चुनाव अगले साल होगा । चुनांचे उसकी पूरी तैयारी, जहां तक इलेक्शन कमीशन का सवाल है, वह करते हैं । यह सिलसिला जारी रहता है और उनको बताने की जरूरत नहीं है । उस सिलसिले में अगर कोई दिक्कत आयी है तो वह यह है कि यहां एक कानून विचाराधीन है, जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि नई नई स्टेट्स बनेंगी और फिर उसके बाद डिलिमिटेशन होगा । इसलिए जिस वक्त तक वह कानून यहां पूरा नहीं हो जाता उस वक्त तक इलेक्शन कमीशन उस बारे में कुछ कारवाई नहीं कर सकता । और कारवाई तो उसकी जारी है और तैयार है । जैसी कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज कल कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज हैं अगर उनके हिसाब से हम इलेक्शन कमीशन से इलेक्शन करने को कहें तो वे दो महीने में इलेक्शन कर सकते हैं । लेकिन चूंकि कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज में तबदीली होगी इसलिए उनको वक्त चाहिए और वह उस चीज को उस वक्त तक शुरू नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि उनको यह न मालूम हो जाये कि कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज किस तरह से होंगी । यह पेच पड़ गया है । लेकिन जहां तक गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, उसका इरादा है कि मार्च में या उसी जमाने में आम चुनाव हो ।

Dr. Rama Rao: May I have the answer in English.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I stated that according to the Constitution, general elections have to be held early next

year. So far as the Election Commission is concerned, they are always preparing for the next step. It is their chief business to prepare for elections and they are ready. If we ask them, on the present basis of the constituencies, to have elections they will start work. They will produce a programme and have elections in two or three months from now. So, they are quite ready. The difficulty comes in when the new constituencies will have to be formed because of new States and for other reasons. That, they cannot know till they know what the final decision of Parliament is. As soon as the final decision is known —they have done all the preliminaries and they will be ready for that— they will go ahead. So, an exact date for them to start the work cannot be fixed unless you can fix an exact date for the finalisation of this Bill here in Parliament. So far as the Government are concerned, they are anxious to have the elections as usual in March next.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is a state of suspense in the country on account of the contradictory statements that have been made. Sometimes it is said that elections will take place in March next and sometimes it is said that they will take place later than March. May I know how long will this state of suspense last and when we shall be able to know and have a definite indication regarding the elections?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member relies too much on rumours and gossip. Nobody can stop the effect of rumours and gossip on the people who give their ears to them.

APPOINTMENT OF NON-INDIANS

***2137. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have recently laid down certain conditions for the appointment of non-Indians to services;

(b) if so, what are these conditions; and

(c) whether these conditions are in addition to the general principle to be followed that appointment of non-Indians should be made to posts which require specialised and technical qualifications or experience?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). No new conditions for appointment of Non-Indians have been prescribed recently. The conditions under which such officers are to be appointed have been stated in the late Home Department Office Memorandum No. 20/106/46-Ests. (S), dated the 4th November, 1946, the relevant extracts from which are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIII, annexure No. 2].

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: The statement laid on the Table of the House with regard to this question relates to the conditions ten years back. I want to know what further steps the Government have taken, after the achievement of Independence, to replace these non-Indians.

Shri Datar: Government are taking steps to replace the non-Indians according to these rules. The rules themselves make it clear. The rules are very beneficial and effective, and therefore, it is not considered necessary to have any changes in these rules.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I want to know the number of officers who are non-Indians, that are still continuing from 1946.

Shri Datar: I cannot give the figures for all the years, but I may point out that at present there are 115 non-Indians.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know the steps taken to replace these non-Indians and the reasons as to why, though ten years have passed after the passing of this order, they are still kept in office?

Shri Datar: I have already pointed out that the existing rules are effective so far as this matter is concerned. Before a non-Indian is appointed, we find out whether there is an Indian who is suitable. Only when an Indian is not suitable, a non-Indian is appointed more or less on a contract basis and a condition is laid down that he is also to train other Indians.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether there is any technical difficulty for the Indian nationals who have migrated to Burma, Ceylon and Malaya and all those places in applying for the UPSC examination here because of the rules now prevailing on this subject?

Shri Datar: I believe there is likely to be some difficulty unless that is settled with the Government of India. It may not be difficult if it is settled. I am speaking, subject to correction.

Shri Kelappan: How many of these non-Indian officials have been replaced since 1946?

Shri Datar: I have not got those figures. We are replacing them by and large.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

***2139. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which had agreed to the proposal regarding raising the salaries of the Primary teachers;

(b) the names of the States which have not agreed; and

(c) the total expenditure involved as far as the Centre is concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The States of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and Vindhya Pradesh have agreed to raise the salary scales of primary school teachers. The States of Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Pepsu, Pondichery, Tripura and Manipur consider the existing scales of pay for primary school teachers as reasonable. Other States have not yet sent their final replies. The additional expenditure to be borne by the Central Government in this connection will be worked out only after information from all the States has been received.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are some States in which the basic salary is higher than the basic salary proposed by the Central Government, for instance, the State of Punjab. May I know if these States will also get some subsidy from the Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No Sir.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: May I know whether the Central Government have instructed the State Governments to pay a uniform salary to the primary school teachers throughout the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Central Government cannot instruct them. They have advised the State Governments to have certain basic salaries for the primary school teachers.

Shri Kamath: Which State today holds the record in the matter of primary school teacher's salary, viewing the matter from the bottom of the scale? Is it Uttar Pradesh?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid I cannot give that figure just now.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Before the promulgation of the present scheme by the Education Ministry, several State Governments have increased the scales of salaries of primary school teachers in deference to popular demand although the financial position of those State Governments concerned was very difficult. May I enquire whether the Central Government will come to their aid also, or whether they will give aid only to those States which would increase the salary after the promulgation of the scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as the present scheme is concerned, it deals only with those cases where additional expenditure will be incurred by the State Governments in increasing the salaries and raising them to the minimum standard.

Shri A. M. Thomas: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether, before the promulgation of the scheme, if increase has been effected, the Central Government would come to the aid of those States where the increase has been effected.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If any State Governments have already increased the salaries they must be congratulated. But our main concern is, at least a minimum basic salary should be given to all the teachers all over the country.

Shri Kasliwal: From the answer which has been given by the hon. Minister, it appears that there is a difference in the salaries given in Ajmer compared to those given in Rajasthan. May I know whether this difference will continue when Ajmer is integrated with Rajasthan?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a question for the Rajasthan Government to decide.

Shri Kelappan: May I know whether there is a proposal to have a uniform scale throughout the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have suggested that untrained primary school teachers should get a minimum salary of Rs. 40 and trained teachers Rs. 50. We expect that all over the country, that will be the minimum basic salary which every primary teacher should get.

Shri B. D. Pande: What is the reply from the Uttar Pradesh Government on this subject?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I know, the reply from the Uttar Pradesh Government is still awaited.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Out of the increased amounts given in those States just now referred to, what will be the proportion that will have to be met by the Central Government, at the request from these States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: 50 per cent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the minimum basic salary that is now paid to an untrained teacher in India and what is the minimum basic salary that is now paid to a trained teacher in India? I want to know the lowest pay in both these categories and the name of the State or States paying them.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The salary varies from State to State. There is no uniform scale all over the country.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

***2142. Shri K. K. Das:** Will the minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Physical Laboratory has prepared a Group Hearing Aid;

(b) if so, whether the set has been given a trial; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The prototype has been found useful but the Laboratory has been requested to explore the possibility of introducing some further improvements.

Shri K. K. Das: May I know the names of the institutions in which the trial was given?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The trial has been given in the Government Lady Noyce School and the Deaf and Dumb School in Delhi.

Shri K. K. Das: May I know the approximate cost of this apparatus?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That has not yet been worked out; but, it is cheaper than the apparatus we get from abroad.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS

*2143. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agricultural loan was granted to the State of Andaman Islands in the beginning of 1955;

(b) if so, the amount so granted; and

(c) whether that loan has not yet been distributed?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for grant of special medium and long-termed loans in Andamans in January, 1956.

(c) No.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know whether any amount was granted in 1955; not in 1956.

Shri Datar: The amount was given in 1956 to be used for the year 1955-56.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister said that the amount was granted in January, 1956. My question is whether any amount was granted to the Andamans in 1955 which has not yet been distributed.

Shri Datar: For the revenue year 1955-56, the grant was made somewhat late and it was given in January, 1956. It had to be spent before 31st March, 1956.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know if the Government is aware that these agricultural loans are not distributed before November each year, *i.e.* 8 months after they are sanctioned, and because it is difficult to distribute the whole money within 4 months, the amount lapses?

Shri Datar: On account of certain inevitable difficulties, the sanction of the grant could not be communicated in time. But still, I understand that some amount has actually been disbursed.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a fortnightly published in Andamans in which it has been clearly stated that the whole amount granted to the Andamans has not yet been distributed and what little has been distributed has been distributed very badly?

Shri Datar: Government's attention has been invited to *Hamari Awaz;* perhaps that is the paper to which the hon. Member refers. Government are taking steps in that matter. But, I understand that some part of this amount has already been used.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what part of this amount which has been granted has been used?

Shri Datar: At present that information is not with me.

विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक

*२१४४. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंच महाल जिले के भील आदिम जाति क्षेत्र में विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके द्वारा वहां पर कितनी संस्थायें चलाई जा रही हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). बम्बई राज्य में कोई "भील आदिम जाति क्षेत्र" नहीं हैं परन्तु पंच महाल जिले में कुछ अनुसूचित क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें अधिकतर भील बसे हुए हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में तीन आइरिश मिशनरियां और आठ शिक्षा संस्थाएं हैं जो कि आइरिश प्रेसबिटेरियन मिशन द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस में कितनी सहायता बाहर से आती है ।

श्री दातार : यह सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there is an English paper called *Enquiry* being published from Nagpur and whether that paper is carrying on agitational propaganda against the Government of India? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to stop this kind of propaganda?

Shri Datar: It is a general question, but I may say that Government are aware that there is a paper known as *Enquiry* published from Nagpur.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

***2149. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has asked all banks in the country to submit a fortnightly report on their advances against commodities, bullion, shares and debentures; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir; the circular letter issued by the Reserve Bank of India was addressed, not to *all* banks, but to all *scheduled* banks and to two important non-scheduled banks.

(b) The circular in question was in substitution of an earlier one issued in March 1950, which required banks to forward to the Reserve Bank a monthly statement of advances made against specified commodities and bullion. The information is now required to be sent fortnightly and in greater detail so as to enable the Reserve Bank of India to bring under closer observation the extent to which accommodation is granted by banks for financing trade in essential commodities, buillion and equities and to take appropriate steps to check any tendency for undue speculation.

Shri Bansal: May I know when this latest circular was issued and whether after this circular was issued, the Reserve Bank has received any returns of the advances made against these commodities and bullion?

Shri A. C. Guha: The circular was issued on the 18th April and the returns may not have reached the Reserve Bank. They will be reaching the Reserve Bank sometime next month.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: In view of the rise in prices of foodgrains, has the Government any proposal to acquire these stocks and is it for this purpose that the Government require the information?

Shri A. C. Guha: As I have already said, it is for the purpose of putting a check on the bank advances on certain commodities, particularly agricultural commodities. In recent times, it has been noticed that advances have risen by over Rs. 100 crores and in the case of some agricultural commodities like rice, the bank advances have abnormally risen. So, it is apprehended that there may be some hoarding and speculation. To prevent all these things, the circular has been issued.

Shri Bansal: May I know whether the idea is to stop hoarding or to come in the way of normal bank advances for normal marketing purposes.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is not to come in the way of normal bank advances for normal marketing purposes. It is only to stop hoarding for speculative purposes.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether in asking for information from such Banks, Government contemplate issuing any directives to such Banks to prevent them from advancing loans for speculative purposes?

Shri A. C. Guha: Necessary action will be taken when the information is available to the Reserve Bank. If

there is any necessity to issue directives, the Reserve Bank will take the necessary action.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

*2150. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States were being consulted about any taxes or cess to be levied for the purpose of introducing free and compulsory Primary education in the whole of India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the response by the States?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The attention of the State Governments has been drawn to the proposal of the Planning Commission to levy education cess for certain educational purposes.

(b) It is too early to say how far the States will be able to implement the proposal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the approximate amount of the cess that is to be levied has been indicated in the circular, and if so, what is that approximate amount?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The cess will be flexible. I do not think we can lay any hard and fast rule, as the conditions differ from State to State.

Shri Kamath: In view of the clear constitutional directive in this regard, to provide for free and compulsory primary education within ten years from the commencement of the Constitution and in view of the fact that two-thirds of that period of ten years has already elapsed, is the Minister in a position to tell the House whether two-thirds of the ground has been traversed and if not, how much ground has been traversed in this respect?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government is fully conscious of its responsibility in this matter. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan, I expect 62 per cent of the age group between 8 and 11 will be in the schools. But, I am afraid considering our limited resources, it may not be possible to fulfil the Constitutional directive. But, Government is making every possible effort. It is with that view that we have written to the State Governments to explore all possible resources to implement this directive of the Constitution. Apart from the Constitutional directive which says that the State shall endeavour..... etc., we feel that the Government has a moral responsibility in this matter.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the names of the States where there is free and compulsory primary education at present and whether this cess will be levied from those States also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Some States have certain limited areas where free and compulsory education is being tried. But, I do not know of any State which has free and compulsory primary education all over the State. I should like to have notice with regard to this.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether this cess is contemplated in those States also where in a large measure this is now in existence?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a matter for the State Governments to decide. It is not for us to direct.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: May I know whether the Government has prepared any estimate for the expenditure to introduce primary compulsory education throughout the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Rough estimates are there.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: What is the amount of the estimate?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government has appointed various committees. There was the Sargent Committee; then the Kher Committee went into the question thoroughly. The estimates are there.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I wanted to know the amount.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister desires that the hon. Member should look into those reports.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I now when this circular was sent to the State Governments, and whether any target date was fixed by which time the replies from the State Governments should come?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We wrote to the State Governments in February 1956. It is a very important matter and the State Governments will naturally take time to consider this question. It is too early to expect a reply from them.

Mr. Speaker: I may suggest to the hon. Deputy Minister that in cases where such matters of importance come up before the House and question is put as to what the estimate is, we have the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan and if the estimated cost of introducing compulsory primary education is known, he may give it to the House. If that is not known, he may ask for notice. There are various reports from time to time over 10 or 15 years. That may not be useful.

Shri Kamath: The Deputy Minister told the House what the position would be like at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, that is 1961, one year after the ten-year period fixed by the Constitution. I wanted to know how much ground has been traversed up to date, approximately if not accurately.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I cannot say off-hand. I think by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, 62 per cent of the school-going children between the ages 8 and 11 will be in schools. But, I cannot give the figure just now.

State Bank of India

***2151. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General has drawn the attention of Government towards the absence of any provision for auditing the accounts of the State Bank of India by the Comptroller and Auditor General or by an auditor appointed in consultation with him; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After careful consideration of the matter Government have come to the conclusion that the provisions in the existing law require no change.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: On the recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee, the I.F.C. Act of 1948 was amended in 1952 providing for audit by the Auditor General. In pursuance of a criticism in this house on the Companies Bill, similar provision was incorporated. If that is so, why is there no such provision in the State Bank Act and the Indian Insurance Corporation Bill?

Shri M. C. Shah: This matter was discussed in the Parliament and the Parliament did not make such a provision in the State Bank Act. With regard to the Insurance Corporation Bill also, that would come before the House very soon.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Has the Auditor-General drawn the attention of the Government to the other corporations that are under contemplation in addition to this one, and if so, will the hon. Minister be good enough to place a gist of the remarks for the benefit of this House on the Table of the House?

Shri M. C. Shah: Correspondence between the Government and the Comptroller and Auditor-General is confidential. The Comptroller and Auditor-General had written in August 1955 a demi official letter to the Secretary, Revenue and Expenditure Division of the Finance Ministry with regard to the State Bank Act. Recently, he referred to the non-provision of such a clause in the Insurance Corporation Bill.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In answer to a starred question by my hon. friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan on the 8th, the hon. Minister replied that in cases where they start original institutions, Government propose to make a provision for audit by the Auditor General and when they take over existing institutions, they have not provided. Is that the principle on which it is worked out?

Shri M. C. Shah: We have stated that ordinarily the Government consult the Auditor-General, but when the Government consider that the existing audit system should not be changed, they do not consult. Parliament is the supreme body and Parliament decides by legislation as to what should be done and what should not be done.

Shri Joachim Alva: Does the Reserve Bank really exercise supervisory control over the State Bank or has it no voice or superintendence in regard to the audit of the State Bank of India?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Auditor is appointed by the Reserve Bank of India with the approval of the Government of India.

Shri Morarka: May I know what is the position of audit of the nationalised industries and such public corporations in the U.K. where a lot of public money is invested in such corporations?

Shri M. C. Shah: In the U.K., according to our information, where they have an independent Comptroller and Auditor-General as in this country and a large public sector, the audit of the nationalised undertakings is not under the control of the Auditor General, nor has he claimed any inherent right to their audit.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Is it a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor-General is not being consulted in the matter of providing for audit in the legislations regarding such Bills as the Insurance Corporation Bill because the Government do not like the kind of audit he made in respect of the Industrial Finance Corporation?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have already stated that so far as the State Bank Act was concerned and the Insurance Corporation Bill is concerned, Government thought that the existing audit system should not be changed and therefore they did not think it proper to consult the Comptroller and Auditor General.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): May I add, what happened Sir, when the Bill was debated and I was in charge of the Bill. I think the relevant section of the Act is section 41. As far as I recollect, there were certain amendments to the effect that the Auditor-General may be given such authority. But, the House decided that as the State Bank was the biggest commercial Bank, it should not be within the control of the Auditor General and that an independent auditor should be appointed by the Reserve Bank in consultation with the Government of India and the amendments were rejected.

Shri Velayudhan: In recent times, there is a tendency to avoid control or audit by the Auditor-General. Does it not affect the public confidence in the State Bank itself if it is not done like that?

Shri M. C. Shah: It does not affect the confidence of the public. Parliament is the sovereign body and they have made this provision in the Bill, when they passed the Bill.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: The Minister in answer to Shri Morarka's question stated that in the U.K. the position was different. May I know whether in the U.K. there is a similar provision in the Constitution as we have wherein they have created a special machinery through the Constitution for the public accountability of public concerns?

Shri M. C. Shah: There is perhaps a misapprehension in the mind of my hon. friend. If he looks at article

149, he will see that a law is to be passed by Parliament. When this Act was passed by Parliament with regard to the State Bank Bill, Parliament itself decided that this should be the position.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In the absence of provision for audit by the Auditor-General, what is the process by which Parliament will exercise control over these two institutions, the State Bank and the Insurance Corporation?

Shri M. C. Shah: It has been provided that the Audit Reports—I do not know what Parliament will decide later on—will be placed on the Table of the House. The House will be in a position to discuss the Audit Reports if the House so choose.

Mr. Speaker: I can only say with respect to all these questions that these matters must have been taken up at the time the Act was passed. What is the meaning of having passed the Act and then quarrelling with the Minister here?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Government have made it a general policy to exclude the Auditor-General.

Mr. Speaker: No, No. This is only with respect to the State Bank and the Comptroller's authority over the State Bank.

Shri A. C. Guha: Amendments to that effect were rejected by the Members.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to decide the provisions of a Bill in the Question Hour. If the Bill has already been passed, it ought not to be questioned. If it is yet to be passed, they may reserve their comments. In either case, the Question Hour is not the proper forum.

भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम

*२१५३ श्री. के० सी० सोधिया : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा प्रशिक्षण स्कूल में सामुदायिक विकास योजना संबधी ज्ञान और अनुभव प्राप्त कराने की वर्तमान व्यवस्था क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सामुदायिक विकास प्रशासन के उच्चाधिकारियों से कोई सहायता ली जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस रूप में ?

Shri Boovaraghasamy: Let the Minister answer the question in English.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I will read the English answer.

(a) During their training at the I.A.S. Training School the I.A.S. Probationers are attached for about ten days to the Block Development Officers' Training Centre at Nilokheri where they get first hand acquaintance with all forms of developmental activity. They also visit Project areas in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh where intensive development activities are in progress.

(b) Yes.

(c) Various senior officers of the Community Project Administration, including the Administrator himself, give talks to the Probationers and the programme of work during their attachment to the Nilokheri Training Centre is drawn up in consultation with its training staff and the project staff of the Community project nearby.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the proportion of the period that these probationers spend in this kind of training in relation to the entire period?

Shri Datar: So far as the training while they are in this school is concerned, ten days are allotted. The other time is required for regular courses at the I.A.S. Training School itself. But I might point out to the hon. Member that when these probationers go back, they receive further training in the various States. The I.A.S. recruits are given a course of practical training as village-level

workers and block development officers in the National Extension Service and Community Project schemes after they have received the probationary training here.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I would like to know whether these I.A.S. trainees are given any opportunity to come into contact with the village people and to find out their feelings in regard to the community projects and their needs?

Shri Datar: Naturally they have to go there, they have to carry on their work. In fact, they have to take part in the actual project work and do a certain amount of manual work as well. They come in very close contact with the villagers.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know if there are arrangements in the I.A.S. Training School for providing practical knowledge and experience in business management due to the increase in State trading and other enterprises, in order to give the I.A.S. cadre that flexibility of mind which a business executive requires?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has brought in a number of subjects which have no direct bearing on the administrative side. They deal with management of business etc. At present our courses are confined to the administrative side.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जब ये अफसर इस विद्यालय में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं, तब उन को क्या इस आशय की हिदायत दी जाती है कि जब वे गांवो में जायें, तो भारतीय वेशभूषा में जायें, क्योंकि प्राय: यह देखने में आता है कि जब हैटेड, कोटेड और बूटेड लोग गावों में जाते है, तो वहां के लोगो में प्रेम के बजाय भय का संचार होता है ।

Shri Datar: That is what is being actually done.

Welfare Extension Projects in Andhra

***2156. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Welfare Extension Projects started in Andhra so far;

(b) the total number of villages covered by these Projects;

(c) the names of the villages in the Kurnool District (Andhra) where these Projects have been started; and

(d) the amount spent on these Projects during 1954-55 and 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Sixteen.

(b) About 500.

(c) Kurnool Project with centres at Ravipadu, Yemunganur, Gorantha, Bramban Kothur, Kodanur, Hosur and Parla.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: The expenditure in the community projects and National Extension Service blocs comes before the District Development Committees with which the M.Ps. are not associated, and it is not known how the amounts in these projects are spent. I want to know if Government is considering a procedure by which they can have the cooperation of the M.Ps.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: These are projects which are organised by the Social Welfare Board, and they are not directly concerned with the projects organised by the Community Projects Administration or the National Extension Service. There are Project Implementation Committees which supervise these projects.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Since crores of rupees are being spent and the amounts are being granted to non-official institutions, I want to know what steps Government has taken to see that the amounts given in the form of grants are properly utilised by these non-official institutions.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is a Project Implementation Committee which, in consultation with the State Social Welfare Board, looks after all the programmes.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Why should not Government consider taking the co-operation of M.Ps. and State legislators?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may write to the Government. This is only a suggestion.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know how long the finances will be given for these projects? Will they be stopped after three years or will they be continued?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They will be continued in the next Five Year Plan.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: Is it a fact that this Social Welfare Board is entirely monopolised by some fashionable ladies of cities and towns and they are not serving any useful purpose for the villages?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Fashionable ladies can also be useful servants and render service.

Mr. Speaker: 2157. Absent.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I ask 2138? There is still time.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is authorised. Hon. Members who were not present can get up and then they can say which questions they want to put.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: 2126.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member authorised?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: There is a general authority.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I be permitted to put 2152?

Mr. Speaker: I know Shri Joshi had given the authority to Shri Bhakt Darshan. The authority was placed here.

Shri Tyagi: He says a general, permanent proxy has been given.

Mr. Speaker: Does not matter. It is for me to decide whether it is permanent or not.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Why should the hon. Minister fight shy of answering?

Mr. Speaker: Let Shri Bhakt Darshan put Q. No. 2126 now.

AUXILIARY AIR FORCE SQUADRON

***2126. Shri Bhakt Darshan** (*on behalf of* **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**): Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for recruitment to Auxiliary Air Force Squadron during 1955; and

(b) the total number of persons selected?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 717.

(b) 30.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था, क्या वह इस संख्या से पूरा हो जाता है और अगर नहीं, तो उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

श्री त्यागी : यह निश्चय किया गया था कि यह स्क्वैड्रन दिल्ली, बम्बई और मद्रास, इन तीन जगहों पर कायम किया जायगा । जो अंक मैंने दिए हैं, वे दिल्ली की बाबत हैं ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I request that Q. No. 2128 may be answered? I want to ask one supplementary of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered already. The hon. Member was not present then. What can I do now?

TRIBAL AREAS

***2129. Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal chiefs from the Eastern India met the Prime Minister in New Delhi recently and pressed for greater representation for the Tribal areas in the State Legislature and Parliament; and

(b) if so the decision taken thereon?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; the matter was examined and it was decided that there was no justification to amend the Constitution to give them greater representation.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know whether in view of the dissatisfaction among the tribal people there, this question will be reconsidered by Government, and due representation will be given to them?

Shri Datar: It is not a question of dissatisfaction. It is a question of giving them appropriate representation. According to clause 4 of article 332 of the Constitution, they were entitled to 14 seats. In fact, they have been given 17 seats. Now, they are asking for 29 seats in all.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I request that Q. No. 2138 may be answered? I have not been given any authorisation. But I request that you may be pleased to allow this question to be answered.

Mr. Speaker: I shall come to that, after the other questions are exhausted.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I have your permission to ask Q. No. 2152? I have no authorisation, general or particular.

Shri C. D. Pande : I am also interested in that question.

Shrimati A. Kale : May I request that Q. No. 2141 may be answered?

Mr. Speaker: Let me first give opportunities to those hon. Members who were not present earlier when their questions came up, but who have since come. Thereafter, I shall allow other hon. Members to put questions.

BASIC AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

***2145. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of basic Schools newly started and primary schools converted into basic schools during 1955-56 in each State; and

(b) the number of teachers who have completed their training in basic education during 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The matter primarily concerns the State Governments.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know whether the Central Government are not getting sufficient information from the States, even though they are giving them grants for this purpose?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The information asked for is for the year 1955-56. We have not yet received the returns from the State Governments.

Dr. Rama Rao: On a point of order. The question has been admitted by you. But here we find the Minister is saying that the question is one which concerns the State Government. That is the main answer that he has given.

Mr. Speaker: Even if thousands of such questions are brought to my notice, one or two questions escape, and get into the House. I must also have the right, whenever it is brought to my notice, to disallow the question retrospectively.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether the Central Government have laid down certain pay scales for teachers who have undergone training in basic education, and if so, whether those scales are not being observed by all the States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Central Government have their own pay scales, and it is also true that those pay scales are not being given in all the State Governments. But the hon. Member, I hope, would realise that this is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know whether it is a fact that several State Governments have no faith in these basic schools, and therefore, they are unwilling to promote these schools in their States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, that is not true. This question has been repeatedly discussed in the Central Advisory Board, and it has been unanimously agreed that basic education will be the pattern of national education.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I request that Q. 2135 may be answered?

Mr. Speaker: I shall come to that later.

Import of Chassis

***2146. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of chassis imported during 1955-56; and

(b) the approximate value thereof?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether there is any proposal for achieving self-sufficiency in the matter of motor vehicles chassis, and motor trucks needed by the Defence Ministry?

Shri Tyagi: The question pertains to the number of chassis imported during 1955-56, and we have imported 'Nil'. I do not know what supplementary questions can arise out of this.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether there is any proposal in the Defence Ministry for attaining self-sufficiency in the matter of motor vehicles, motor trucks, and motor lorries needed by the Defence Ministry, now that we are not importing any trucks at all for our Defence Forces?

Shri Tyagi: This is beyond the scope of the main question. But since you have permitted it, I must say.....

Mr. Speaker: Possibly, the Minister can say whether no vehicle has been imported because he has made provision for manufacturing them here.

Shri Tyagi: It was not exactly on that account that we have not imported, but there were no requirements during that year.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member, Sardar Iqbal Singh, has evidently no further questions to ask.

Air Defence Reserve

***2148. Shri Bhakt Darshan** (*on behalf of* **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**): Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started the registration of persons in the Air Defence Reserve under the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, 1952; and

(b) if so, the number of persons registered so far?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). Applications for registration are being received. Registration will be made after the scrutiny of the applications.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जिन लोगों को रिजर्व में भेजा जा रहा है उनको किन शर्तों पर भेजा जा रहा है ? क्या इन पर वही शर्तें लागू होंगी जो कि साधारण पैदल सेना के लिए लागू होती हैं ?

श्री त्यागी : यह रिजर्व पार्लियामेंट के ऐक्ट के मुताबिक बनाया जा रहा है जिसमें कहा गया था कि जो लोग हवाई जहाज को उडाने की और

ग्राउंड वर्क की क्वालीफिकेशन रखते हैं उन तमाम को कम्पल्सरीली रजिस्टर किया जायेगा। उस कानून के मुताबिक सबको एक निश्चित तिथि पर अपनी अपनी खबर देनी पड़ती है। उनकी एप्लीकेशन्स आ गयी है और वह रजिस्टर होंगी। जब जरूरत होगी तब उनको बुलाया जायेगा अन्यथा जहां वह काम कर रहे हैं वहीं काम करते रहेंगे।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : रिजर्व में इनको कितना भत्ता दिया जायेगा क्या यह निश्चित किया गया है ?

श्री त्यागी : अभी यह मामला तै नहीं हुआ है।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I request that Q. 2152 may be answered?

Mr. Speaker: After this round is over, I shall come to that.

Limestone Deposits

***2154. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether limestone deposits capable of yielding high quality of cement have been found in the Punjab; and

(b) if so, the quantity likely to be available?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIII, annexure No. 3].

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Punjab Government have requested the Central Government to survey the Shivalik hill area in the Punjab for limestone for cement?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are certain suggestions from the Punjab Government for the survey of some areas. I have not got the names of those areas here. But all those suggestions are being considered by us.

Vigyan Mandirs

***2155. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) how *Vigyan Mandirs* differ from Community Project Centres or Social Education Centres;

(b) who will be at the helm of each of these *Vigyan Mandirs* and his qualifications and training;

(c) whether any Committee has been set up to advise in this matter; and

(d) if so, the names of its members?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIII, annexure No. 4].

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know in how many years the whole country will be covered by the Vigyan Mandir scheme?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have a scheme for the establishment of 120 Vigyan Mandirs in the next five years. Surely, if the scheme succeeds and we derive benefit from it, in the Third Five Year Plan, we shall have more Vigyan Mandirs.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know how many Vigyan Mandirs have been opened so far, and where?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Three have been opened, and two are in the process of being opened. Out of the three that have been opened, one is at Kapasera near Delhi, another is near Madras, and the third one is in U.P. As for the two that are going to be opened, one will be at Coimbatore, and the other will be in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: May I know the name of the place in Madras State, where a Vigyan Mandir has been opened?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I forget the name of the place just now.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I request you to take up Q. 2152? It is an important question, and it deals with gold.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE OFFICERS

***2127. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the Central Reserve Police against whom disciplinary action has been taken by Government from 1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1956 in India;

(b) the causes thereof; and

(c) the number of such cases still pending?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS IN BIHAR

***2132. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of welfare extension projects opened during the year 1955-56 in the State of Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Twelve.

COLONIES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

***2134. Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for developing colonies for Scheduled Tribes in the Nilgiris District and in Kodaikanal Taluqa, Madura District: and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

There are certain schemes for developing colonies for Scheduled Tribes in the Nilgiris District. There are no Scheduled Tribes in Madura District.

(b) A statement showing the details of the schemes proposed for Scheduled Tribes in the Nilgiris District is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIII, annexure No. 5.]

COAL MINES IN TRIPURA

***2135. Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to operate the coal mine in Tripura;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the Agency that has taken up the work there?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). No coal deposits have so far been found in Tripura. Two thin seams of lignite have been traced which are under investigation by the Geological Survey of India.

TRIBAL LANGUAGE OF TRIPURA

***2136. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount is allotted to develop Tribal language of Tripura during the year 1956-57;

(b) if so, the amount allotted; and

(c) how this money would be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

OIL COMPANY

*2138. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether the Government of Assam were also represented in the talks held between the Government of India and the Assam Oil Company, for the formation of Rupee Company for prospecting oil in Assam?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No, Sir; the intention was to associate the Assam Government with these negotiations when certain preliminary issues had been settled.

TRAVANCORE COCHIN FISHERMEN

*2140. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fishermen of Travancore Cochin Coast are the least educated in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the coastal villages where fishermen form the majority of the population, sanitary conditions are very bad?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

*2141. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of facilities given to the private Indian students who go abroad for studies by our Missions in foreign countries; and

(b) what kind of help is given by the Government of India for welfare of such students?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIII, annexure No. 6.]

FLYING SAUCERS

*2147. **Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flying saucers seen in India from the 1st September, 1955 to 30th April, 1956;

(b) the names of places and the duration of stay of each saucer; and

(c) whether the names of the countries from which they came have been ascertained?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Government have no authentic information on the subject.

GOLD

*2152. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gold produced in India during 1955; and

(b) the reasons for decrease in production, if any?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) According to a provisional estimate 211,462 ounces of gold were produced during 1955.

(b) It is reported that the actual reasons for the fall in production are not known. Presumably the reasons for the fall are greater depths and difficulties of mining, low productivity of labour, and consequent increase in the cost of production, and the closure from July, 1953 of one of the four gold mines in the Kolar gold field.

DEFENCE WORKS

*2157. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of works undertaken without preparation of estimates and without technical sanction during 1954-55 and 1955-56;

(b) whether these works were completed in time; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such irregularities?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

DRAMA SEMINAR

1965. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations made by Drama Seminar in the last week of March, 1956; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No Sir. The Seminar was organised by the Sangeet Natak Akadami.

(b) Does not arise.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

1966. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regular Temporary Cadre of Assistants for posts of Assistants in the Central Secretariat and its attached offices has been constituted under the Central Secretariat Service (Re-organisation and Reinforcement) Scheme;

(b) when were the orders for the constitution of the said Cadre issued;

(c) when was the said Cadre brought into being;

(d) whether it is a fact that permanent and temporary Assistants have not been specifically appointed to any particular posts in any particular office or Ministry but have been allowed to work in an office or Ministry to the extent that there are requisite number of posts in that office or Ministry irrespective of whether those posts are temporary or permanent and whether the persons holding those posts are temporary or permanent Assistants; and

(e) if so, whether it is permissible to allow a temporary Assistant to work in a permanent post and a permanent Assistant in a temporary post?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Instructions for the constitution of the Regular Temporary Establishment were finalised and issued in August 1952.

(c) From 1st July 1952.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes. In fixing the permanent strength of Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service we have taken into account a certain proportion of posts which, though sanctioned on a temporary basis, are expected to last indefinitely. The permanent and Temporary posts have relation to the number of such posts sanctioned on the Establishment of each Ministry/Office, while confirmations in Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service are made on a Centralised basis, with reference to the permanent strength of that Grade.

I.A.S. TRAINING SCHOOL

1967. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Principal, I.A.S. Training School, Delhi is treated as attached office of the Government of India Secretariat;

(b) if so, which other posts in that Office, were included in the Central Secretariat Service at the time of the constitution of that service;

(c) which of these posts were temporary and which were permanent at the time of the constitution of the Service; and

(d) which permanent and temporary posts of that office are at present included in the Central Secretariat Service?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) One post of Administrative Officer (Grade III) and one post of Assistant.

(The post of Administrative Officer was subsequently upgraded to Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service and included in the Service with effect from the 25th April, 1956).

(c) Both the posts are temporary.

(d) There is no change in the position, so far as grades I-IV of the Central Secretariat Service are concerned.

GRADE IV OFFICERS

1968. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the result of the Assistants' Grade Examination held in November, 1955 has been declared and the appointments made;

(b) the number out of them appointed; and

(c) the principle on which appointments are made?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The appointment will be on the basis of merit, as determined by the rank obtained by candidates *and* up to the number of vacancies available. 100 vacancies are proposed to be filled on the results of this examination out of which 25 are reserved for candidates from the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

DEFENCE EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

1969. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received from the All India Defence Employees Federation a Notice of strike from the 21st May, 1956 in protest against the "retrenchment policy" of the Defence Ministry; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

1970. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given to PEPSU during 1955-56 for the removal of untouchability and for clearance of slum areas, separately;

(b) the manner in which that amount has been spent; and

(c) the balances, if any?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was sanctioned to the Government of PEPSU during the year 1955-56 for the Removal of Untouchability. As regards the assistance given for the clearance of slum areas the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

1971. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number and names of villages selected in PEPSU for the tenth round of the National Sample Survey Programme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): A total number of 76 villages has been selected in PEPSU for the tenth (current) round of the National Sample Survey Programme.

A statement showing the names of the selected villages is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIII, annexure No. 7.]

छावनियां

१६७२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभाजन के समय कितनी छावनियां भारत संघ के हिस्से में आईं;

(ख) किन स्थानों पर स्वतन्त्रता के बाद नई छावनियां स्थापित की गयी हैं; और

(ग) किन स्थानों पर नयी छावनियां स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) ५७।

(ख) देश की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद कोई नई छावनी नहीं स्थापित की गई है।। किन्तु भारत सरकार ने सन् १९५४ और १९५५ में जम्मू, बादामी बाग तथा मोरार छावनियों के प्रशासन का काम सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से संभाल लिया है।

(ग) इस समय कोई नई छावनी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Yogic Practices

1973. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented in the international "COLLOQUE SUR L'ACTIVITE ELECTRIC DU CERVEAU" in France, Marscilla;

(b) whether it is a fact that a paper on "Electrical Activity of Brain in Yogic Practices in India" was presented there;

(c) if so, by whom;

(d) the way in which the paper has been received by the eminent scientists in the conference; and

(e) whether any polygraphic record of brain, heart and muscles was made in any of the laboratories in India during the state of deep meditation and '*samadh*'?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Dr. N. N. Dass, Lecturer in Physiology, Calcutta University.

(d) It is reported to have been well received.

(e) A study of it is being made in the Kaivalayadhama Shreeman Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla, Poona.

National Cadet Corps

1974. Shri Velayudhan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the National Cadet Corps during 1955; and

(b) the number of persons trained State-wise?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) About Rs. 4 crores during the financial year 1955-56.

(b) This information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Army Personnel

1975. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Army personnel who died as a result of bullet wounds in India since 1952;

(b) the causes thereof; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के ठेके

१९७६. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कैंटीनों को चलाने के लिये प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में १ जनवरी, १९५३ से किस किस प्रकार के ठेके प्रचलित हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का संकेत उन कैंटीनों की ओर है जो कटीन स्टोर्स डिपार्टमेन्ट (आई) के संरक्षण में चल रही ह ।

अब अधिकतर कैंटीनें स्वयं यूनिटों द्वारा ही चलाई जाती हैं । केवल थोड़ीं सी कैंटीनें, जो कुल संख्या की ४ प्रतिशत ह, ठेकेदारों द्वारा चलाई जाती हैं । इस प्रकार के जो ठेके दिये जाते हैं वह एक समान होते हैं और आदर्श संविद् पर आधारित होते है जिसकी प्रति सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट १३, अनुबन्ध सं० ८**]।

SEMINAR ON DRAMA

1977. { **Shri Shivananjappa:** / **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Seminar on Drama was organised by the Sangeet Natak Academy in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of playwrights who participated therein;

(c) how many languages were represented; and

(d) the total cost incurred on the Seminar?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Thirty six.

(c) Fourteen.

(d) Rs. 32,500.

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE SCHEMES

1978. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes and eradication of untouchability during the Second Five Year Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The general outline of the schemes to be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan period has been settled. An outlay of Rs. 90 crores will be made on schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes, out of which Rs. 58 crores will be spent on State plans and Rs. 32 crores on certain schemes to be sponsored by the Centre.

A statement showing the nature of the schemes proposed to be implemented during the Second Plan period is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIII, annexure No. 9.]

The targets of expenditure and physical targets in respect of the several heads of schemes for each of the five years are being worked out and will be finalised shortly.

CONTRABAND GOODS

1979. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of contraband goods seized by land customs department in Tripura in 1955-56;

(b) the nature of such goods;

(c) how these goods have been disposed of during the said period;

(d) how much is lying in godown; and

(e) the monetary value of the goods disposed of?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Contraband goods of the value of Rs. 2,03,081 were seized by the land customs staff in Tripura in 1955-56.

(b) Gold, Silver, Textiles, Cotton yarn, Raw cotton, Betelnuts and Currency were among the principal commodities seized.

(c) The goods have been disposed of as indicated below:

	Rs.
Value of goods redeemed on payment of fine.	2,110
Value of goods sold in public auction.	9,323
Value of goods released without penal action.	1,434
Value of goods delivered to the parties against security deposits pending decision of the cases.	8,766
Value of goods lying in godown.	1,81,448
Total	2,03,081

(d) Goods valued at Rs. 1,81,448 are lying in Customs custody.

(e) The monetary value of the goods disposed of is Rs. 21,633.

SCHEDULED TRIBES OF TRIPURA

1908. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed Schemes of development for the Scheduled Tribes of Tripura for the year 1956-57; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for each of them during the year 1956-57?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement showing the schemes proposed and the estimated expenditure thereon is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XIII, annexure No. 10.]

(b) The schemes are under examination and sanctions will issue shortly.

शिक्षित लोगों में बेरोजगारी

१९८१. श्री राम शंकर लाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शिक्षित लोगों में बेरोजगारी कम करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रायमरी स्कूलों में नियुक्त किये गये ८०,००० व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली) : १९५३-५४ व १९५४-५५ में नियुक्त किये गये शिक्षकों की संख्या बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये **परिशिष्ट १३, अनुबन्ध सं० ११**] १९५५-५६ में नियुक्त किये गये शिक्षकों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में अभी राज्य सरकारों से सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT STENOGRAPHERS SERVICE

1982. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stenographers of the Central Secretariat and its attached offices who were not appointed on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission were given on three occassions age concession for appearing in the examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to the posts included in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service;

(b) whether it is a fact that this concession was not given to outside candidates;

(c) whether it is a fact that the serving stenographers were placed in an advantageous position in the examination *vis-a-vis* the outside candidates;

(d) whether it is the intention of Government to give this concession to the serving stenographers in future also;

(e) how many of these serving stenographers who failed to qualify in the three examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission are still continuing in their posts;

(f) whether there are any outside candidates who qualified in the last examination held by the Union Public Service Commission for recruit-

ment to the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service but have not yet been offered any post; and

(g) if so, the reasons for it?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Stenographers in the Central Secretariat and Attached Offices are required to qualify in a Union Public Service Commission test before they are confirmed in Grade III. The existing Stenographers were, therefore, permitted to qualify at the tests held by the Commission irrespective of their age. Unqualified candidates are to be replaced by qualified stenographers but they are being allowed to continue as a sufficient number of qualified stenographers are not available to replace them.

(d) The age concession has been given to existing stenographers to afford them another chance to qualify. This concession will automatically cease as soon as qualified stenographers become available in sufficient number and the existing unqualified stenographers are replaced.

(e) After the announcement of the results of the last Union Public Service Commission Stenographers' Examination in September 1955, the total number of unqualified stenographers in the Secretariat and Attached Offices was 448. They have been or are being replaced according to the juniority to the extent qualified stenographers are available.

(f) and (g). Offers of appointment have been sent to all outside candidates except 19 in whose cases certain preliminaries are not yet completed.

INDO-PAKISTAN FINANCIAL ISSUES

1983. Shri Aniruddha Sinha: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pelased to lay a statement on the Table showing the number and nature of financial issues between India and Pakistan disposed of so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Since partition, the outstanding financial issues between India and Pakistan have been discussed on several occasions and agreements on a number of them reached from time to time. Due publicity has been given through the Press, etc., to all such agreements which directly concern the public. It is not possible to catalogue all items —important and unimportant.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

1984. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lower/upper division clerks who were officiating as superintendents on the day of Partition;

(b) the number of employees who were promoted afterwards till the enforcement of the Central Secretariat Service (R. & R.) Scheme;

(c) the number of permanent lower/upper division clerks who were confirmed in the Assistants' grade or above during the period between the 15th August, 1947 and the enforcement of Central Secretariat Service (R. & R.) Scheme;

(d) the number of permanent displaced Central Government Servants who were confirmed in the Assistants' grade during the above mentioned period; and

(e) if none, the reasons for it and how this is in conformity with the Government policy indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 695 on the 16th December, 1952?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No information is available as promotions and confirmations were made by the various Ministries/Offices ces without consulting this Ministry.

(c) The available information has already been given to the House in answer to Starred Question No. 1206 by Shri Achuthan on the 18th March 1955.

(d) Two.

(e) Does not arise.

EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO

1985. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the collection of excise duty on tobacco in Mohindergarh District (PEPSU) during 1955-56?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): It is difficult to give any definite figure—as expenditure in each area has to be calculated along with the overheads incurred at different stages. Direct expenditure in Mohindergarh District *i.e.* without overheads, would be near about Rs. 13,000.

शिक्षा का प्रसार

१९८६. श्री क० सी० सोधिया : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गहन शिक्षा विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक स्तर से स्नातकोत्तर स्तर तक बुनियादी शिक्षा का तीव्र विकास करने के लिये सरकार ने जो सुगठित क्षेत्र चुने हैं वे कौन कौन से हैं;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे क्षेत्रों की संख्या कितनी हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस योजना के अधीन १९५६–५७ में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्र द्वारा मदवार कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी; और

(घ) १९५५-५६ में कितनी सहायता दी गई थी ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली) : (क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चुने गए तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित सुगठित क्षेत्रों के नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**देखिये परिशिष्ट १३, अनुबन्ध सं० १२**]

(ख) दो क्षेत्र, जबलपुर तथा अमरावती ।

(ग) चालू वर्ष में दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजे जाने वाले प्रस्तावों तथा केन्द्र व राज्यों में होनेवाले व्यय-भाग के आधार पर निर्भर होगी, ऐसा निश्चय किया गया है ।

(घ) १,८६,०६२ रुपये ।

वायुयानों का क्रय

१९८७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में कुछ इस प्रकार के वायुयान खरीदे हैं जो हैलीकोप्टरों की तरह छोटे से मैदान में उतर सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम, निर्माता, मल्य, संख्या और विशेषताओं आदि का क्या विवरण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

1988. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the various Universities which are pending with the University Grants Commission at present and decisions on which have not yet been taken;

(b) the names of the Universities from which they have been received and the purpose for which they have been submitted;

(c) whether it is a fact that the University of Punjab has approached the University Grants Commission for special grant; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Srimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XIII, annexure No. 13.]

M.E.S. CONTRACTORS

1989. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of outstanding bills of contractors pending with M.E.S. for completed works on the 31st March, 1956; and

(b) the steps taken to clear them?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): The required information is given below:

(a) 573.

(b) The bills will be cleared by the normal staff of the Military Engineer Services after technical and audit check, as prescribed by the Government. No special steps are considered necessary.

CURRENCY NOTES

1990. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of notes of the denominational value of Rupee one and of higher values respectively for which special paper was purchased in the year 1955-56; and

(b) the value of the paper so purchased?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The number of notes of the denominational value of Rupee one and that of higher values, for which special paper was purchased in 1955-56, was 1061 millions and 1029 millions respectively.

(b) The value of the paper so purchased was Rs. 89 lakhs (Rs. 34 lakhs for One Rupee notes and Rs. 55 lakhs for other notes).

CENTRAL GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE

1991. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for a Central Geophysical Institute was prepared and printed along with the report submitted to Government by the Planning Committee for Geophysics; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) It was only a preliminary plan.

(b) The proposal could not be included in the First Five Year Plan but it was decided that, during the Plan period, the facilities available for Geophysical work in different Government organisations and Universities should be utilised. The establishment of a Geophysical Research Organisation has now been accepted in principle as a part of the Second Five Year Plan.

CESS, EXCISE AND EXPORT DUTIES ETC.

1992. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of Excise, Cess and Export duties collected by the Government of India from tea, petrol and jute produced in the State of Assam in 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The information regarding revenue derived from export duty and cess on Tea, cess on raw Jute and excise duties on Tea and Motor Spirit is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible. There is no export duty on Motor Spirit; nor were there any exports of raw Jute during the years in question. Jute is also not liable to excise duty.

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TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 11th May, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

11-30 A.M.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th May 1956, agreed without any amendment to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st February 1956."

MANIPUR STATE HILL PEOPLES (ADMINISTRATION) REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House passed* the following motion on the 30th April 1956 :—

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to amend the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947, for the purpose of making provision for elected village authorities and for matters connected therewith, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 21st September, 1954, and laid on the Table of this House on the 23rd September 1954."

As the Bill is pending in this House and it is the intention to grant the leave to the Member incharge to withdraw the Bill after the Rajya Sabha has concurred in that motion, the motion should have been worded in a different form. The words that "that House do agree to leave being granted by this House" should be substituted for the words "that leave be granted" in the above motion. I have accordingly directed the Secretary to transmit the message to Rajya Sabha in the amended form.

The amended motion which will be transmitted to the Rajya Sabha will read as follows :—

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that that House do agree to leave being granted by this House to withdraw the Bill to amend the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947, for the purpose of making provision for elected village authorities and for matters connected therewith, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 21st September, 1954, and laid on the Table of this House on the 23rd September 1954."

This is only a technical alteration.

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada): Who is responsible for these discrepancies creeping like that?

Mr. Speaker: Primarily, the sponsor of the motion must place the motion in an absolutely legalistic manner. If anything escapes notice, the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Lok Sabha correct it first. If still something escapes, the Speaker looks into it.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to move :

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the

**Vide* Part II Debates, dated 15-3-1956, and dated 30-4-1956, Cols. 2657—59.

[Shri B. G. Mehta]

manner required by sub-rule (2) of Rule 243 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty Members from among their number to be Members of the Committee on Estimates for the year 1956-57".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (2) of Rule 243 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty Members from among their number to be Members of the Committee on Estimates for the year 1956-57".

The motion was adopted.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City-North) : I beg to move :

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among their number to be Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1956-57".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among their number to be Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1956-57".

The motion was adopted.

MOTION *RE* ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North) : I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the year 1956-57 and to communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the year 1956-57 and to communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda) : I beg to move:

"That this House :—

(1) agrees with the Thiry-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th May 1956; and

(2) recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do join in the Committees on the Second Five Year Plan proposed in the said Report and communicate to this House by the 14th May 1956, the names of Members of Rajya Sabha on various Committees".

The Report has been circulated to hon. Members of this House and all of them know what it contains. If you will permit me, I will explain it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: It was considered that the subjects in the Report of the Plan would be so varied and so vast that it would not be possible to discuss them thoroughly here in the House. Moreover, whatever period we might fix for discussion of the Plan, and however long it might be Members will not be able to contribute usefully and effectively to every subject that is contained in it. I am sure there would be complaints against the Chair that some Members have been left out and have had no opportunity to express their views.

So it was considered necessary that we might break up into different Committees where hon. Members would have full opportunity of giving their views and discussing them thoroughly.

There would be choice for every Member to elect to any of these Committees. Every Member shall be required to give two preferences. Lest there might be a large number electing to serve on one particular Committee and there might be a shorter number for the other, this choice might be obtained from the Members, so that they might be divided into Committees and the Committees might have almost equal numbers, if not exactly equal numbers.

Then there would be *verbatim* reports. The subjects would be discussed thoroughly and the views of the Members would be made available to the Members of the House when the Report is discussed here. Every aspect of the Plan would be discussed. Members who are particularly interested in different subjects shall have full opportunity to contribute their best. The whole House would be in possession of the views of those Members who have gone into those subjects so thoroughly.

So there would be a useful discussion when we take up discussion of the Report here. Then even a shorter period that might be fixed would be more useful. That is why we have resorted to this idea. I hope hon. Members would agree that this would be a better method of doing it.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): This innovation is welcome and I am sure we will be able to take the fullest advantage of it. But I would like you to clarify, or I would request the hon. Mover to clarify, one or two points in this connection.

Firstly, it is said in the Report that four different Committees will function. The hon. Mover had just said that every hon. Member would be asked to give two preferences. That is also a good suggestion, I believe, so that, first of all, we can avoid a rush to one single Committee, and secondly, all the aspects of the Plan might be fully investigated by these Committees. But I would request you to tell the House whether these Committees will meet when the House is sitting. I personally am sure—and I am sure many hon. Members will agree with me—that it is difficult for some of us to serve two masters.....

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada): Even to serve one is difficult.

Shri Kamath: ..the House and the Committee. I find it very difficult to serve these two masters. As my hon. poet friend says, even to serve one master is difficult, though here, there is no master and we, I am sure, are all equal in this House.

I would, therefore, request you to see that these Committees do not sit when the House is sitting. I do not know how you can manage it, but a way will have to be found. Now we are sitting from 10-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. If we have night sittings and our hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs cooperates with us as regards night sittings of the Committee, we can certainly be grateful to him and attend those meetings.

Now, for instance, there are two big Bills, the Life Insurance Corporation Bill and the Representation of the People Bill, in which most of us are interested. If these Committees meet when these Bills are debated in the House, it will be difficult for us to decide whether to remain here or to go there. Then there may not be quorum in the House with all the Committees sitting. How can we have quorum?

The second point is about the proceedings of these Committees. My hon. friend, the Mover, said that *verbatim* reports would be prepared. Is the House to understand that *verbatim* reports will be prepared and these *verbatim* reports will be sent to the House later on? I do not know whether they will be available to us.

Mr. Speaker: They will be in the Library and will be available to Members.

Shri Kamath: Then are we to understand that the rules regulating the procedure of the Committees meetings will be the same as the rules that apply to discussion and debate in the House? If the same rules apply, it will, I think be rather improper and irregular to have *verbatim* reports because we might have some informal chats here and there across the table, and it is not proper to have *verbatim* reports of those things.

I would request you to throw light on all these matters.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): With your permission, Sir, I would also like to seek clarification on one or two

[Shri Bansal]

points. The first is as to how will it be possible for some of us to serve two masters as my hon. friend, Shri Kamath has stated. But, even supposing the difficulty is overcome, I would like to know as to whether these Committees will be just discussing the Plan or will adopt certain resolutions. Because, if the latter course is adopted by these committees of the House, then the difficulty will be this. One Member can be only on one committee. I do not know how these committees have been divided and what subjects they will be studying. But, supposing there is one committee which is going to discuss the resources portion of the Plan and there is another committee which is going to discuss the social objectives. It is not possible for me to forecast what will be the composition of these committees, but, it is likely that only one view may be predominantly represented on a particular committee, in which case, if that committee adopts a certain resolution on that subject, then, it may not reflect the collective viewpoint of the whole House. Therefore, I would like to know whether the idea is to have general discussions in these committees or whether these committees will be authorised to adopt certain resolutions on the subjects that will be discussed by them.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I am sorry I did not make it clear in the first instance. I ought to have done it. No decision shall be taken in those committees and no resolutions shall be adopted there. The views that are expressed will be available for the benefit of the Members. Even if a majority has one view and there is a minority that has a different view, both the views will be reflected for the benefit of the Members so that the House might know what views were expressed there. There need be no fear of any decision or resolutions or anything of that sort that might bind the Members here. They will be free to express their own views and they will also have the benefit of the views that have been expressed there when they would be thoroughly discussed. This is one thing.

So far as the point that my friend, Shri Kamath, has raised is concerned, it is for you to decide. I can only say this much that this is a new experiment —an innovation as has been expressed by my friend Shri Kamath himself— and we are trying and we shall have, perhaps, to make some new rules or modify some of the existing ones. It would be for the hon. Speaker to regulate the sittings of these committees. For the present also our Rules do admit of certain things which these committees can do. But, Shri Kamath has not taken objection to the legal or procedural aspect. He has only said that it ought to be convenient for the Members to meet. I do agree with him that it may not be convenient to sit when the House is sitting. But, when we see that it will be more useful and effective for a discussion in this House, we shall have to find out the ways and means as to how we can do it without the least inconvenience being caused to the Members. It would be for you Sir, to regulate that.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): This proposal is welcome; but I want to know whether the Minister at least will reply in the full House so that other Members who are not in a particular committee may know the Minister's difficulties and offer suggestions and other things as far as the proposals are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: It is not expected that these committees should supersede the decisions of the House. For some time past, I have been seriously considering as to whether a method could be devised by which, at least on particular matters, the attention of the Members could be focussed, so that they can sit round a table and exchange their views both formally and informally across the table. It would be possible for the Members to make the Minister accept their views or for the Minister to convince the Members to accept his views. In all cases where there is practically unanimity of opinion, the Ministers will carry the House with them and those Members who take a different view may also have an opportunity to express themselves. Many differences could be ironed out sitting together.

Regarding the procedure of these committees, I should say we are now making an experiment. I wanted to have such a device even for Budget discussions. We know the Budget estimates are scrutinised in the Estimates Committee and elaborate recommendations are made. But, as yet, we have not devised a method by which the recommendations of the Estimates Committee may be taken up by the House and implemented during Budget discussion. I would say that the House may go into a committee of the whole House

so far as the Budget is concerned, divide itself into various sub-committees (*Shri Kamath* : Next year), God willing, and sit together and ask the House to implement their decisions and so on. But, that is not the current problem; we can look into it later on. But, we wanted to implement it for the Plan which requires greater attention, looking into and working out the details of figures and so on. One section may have reaction upon another section also. So the procedure in these committees will be both formal and informal. All those matters which hon. Members want to be recorded will be recorded. Whenever a particular discussion goes on, if any Member wants to say something aside and does not want it to be taken down, it is open to him to state that it is to be 'off the record' and need not be taken down. Otherwise, the whole thing may be reported.

Shri Kamath: On a point of clarification, I want to know whether before a Member opens his mouth to speak he should state whether it should be off the record or not?

Mr. Speaker: He may do so at any particular stage. He may go on speaking so that it is recorded and if at any particular stage he does not want to have it recorded, he may say it is 'off the record'. I do not want to tie down the hands of Members. Let them have a free discussion with a view to arriving at a conclusion. Only those matters which they want to be put before the House will be recorded.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): It should apply to the Ministers also.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever any hon. Member wants to go on the record will go. I want this to be effective so that they can sit together and discuss the matters. At the same time, the benefit of their discussion should be available to the House. But, where they do not want a particular matter to be communicated to the House because it is formal, it need not be recorded. I think I have answered both the points.

As to when the meetings of the committees should take place, of course, I am not in favour of....

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): What will be the time-table? I think we are likely to get the report on the 15th or 16th. We want at least a day or two to go through the report.

Sardar Hukam Singh: If the hon. Members, want, we shall have two or three days.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The report of the committees will be likely to be received on the 15th or 16th and on the 22nd we are likely to take it up here. You should fix the time table in such a way that we get some time to go through the report. The committees should not meet very late nor should they meet very early.

Mr. Speaker: Between the 15th and 23rd, there will be as many as 9 days. The first two days the Chairmen of the committees may sit together and discuss what time ought to be allowed for the hon. Members to go through the report, and at what time the committees should meet for discussion. It should suit the convenience of the Members. If they want more time for study, the meetings may be put off or if they want to start even one day earlier, they may do so. Entire freedom is given to the Members.

Regarding the holding of the meetings of these committees, they shall be held at all times subject to the convenience of the Members. I will leave it to the Chairmen. If any particular Member takes enormous interest in a particular subject and if he feels that it may not be possible for him to contribute much because of the timings it is for the Chairmen to accommodate such Members. Certainly, the committee would like to hear the views of such a Member. It is not as if the committee would do things in absentia, that is, in the absence of any particular Member when he is going to contribute sufficiently. I would request the committees to give due regard to the wishes of the Members and I would ask the Chairmen of these committees to take all these points into consideration. If they want to hold the meetings late at night and if they want even the cafeteria to be open, and try to cater to their needs, subject however to payment, that can be arranged also.

Shri Kamath: I would only make an earnest request that these committees should not meet during the question Hour, but they may meet after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: During the Question Hour I would like the House full and no committee ought to meet then—however important it may be. That is

[Mr. Speaker]

our desire. Very often I have to ring the quorum bell and I want to avoid it. Subject to these things, the committees will get along.

So far as the Minister's reply is concerned, I am sure the Minister will give as full a reply as possible on the floor of the House whatever might be the discussions outside in those committees.

The question is :

"That this House—

(1) agrees with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th May, 1956; and

(2) recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do join in the Committees on the Second Five Year Plan proposed in the said Report and communicate to this House by the 14th May, 1956 the names of Members of Rajya Sabha on various Committees."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who are desirous of participating in the work of these Committees will kindly give their names to the Parliamentary Notice Office indicating their preferences for the Committees on which they intend to serve, by 3 P.M. on Monday, the 14th May, 1956.

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th May, 1956."

Mr. Speaker: I think it relates to the Insurance Bill.

Shri Kamath: I would like to remind you, Mr. Speaker, and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also that today is Friday....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is doing that today.

The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th May, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I would like to make an announcement regarding legislative business for the week commencing 14th May, 1956.

In addition to the business included in the List of Business for the week which has already reached Members, the Appropriation Bill in connection with the Demands for Grants for Travancore-Cochin State will be brought forward for introduction, consideration and passing.

It is also proposed to introduce during the week a Bill to amend the Income-Tax Act, and bring it forward for consideration and passing. This is an emergent piece of legislation which was not foreseen when on the 4th May I made a statement on the order of business for this month.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): The advance List of Business which has been circulated shows that the Travancore-Cochin Budget will be taken up on Monday, the 14th. How much time has been allotted for this?

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Six hours.

Shri Kamath: Only six hours. May I make a brief request to you that the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill should be taken up on Monday and after its conclusion, the Travancore-Cochin Budget may be taken up on Thursday.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask them to consider this. The hon. Member has made a suggestion.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East) : May I have a clarification? The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has also indicated that there will be another Bill, the Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill which will be introduced and will be put up for consideration and passing. What would be the priority of the Bill? Because several items are given in the List of Business which has reached us, what will be the priority of this Bill?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is a very small piece of legislation, perhaps containing one clause. The Bill will be introduced on Monday and Government propose to give over-riding priority to the Bill.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: First thing on Monday?

Mr. Speaker: Consideration cannot be done on that day.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: When will it be done? Will you please indicate it to me?

Mr. Speaker: Let them consider it.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS BILL—*concld.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A. P. Jain on the 9th May, 1956, namely :—

> "That the Bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of corporations for the purpose of development and warehousing of agricultural produce on co-operative principles and for matters connected therewith, be taken into considerations."

Shri A. P. Jain may continue his speech.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): Before the Minister begins his speech, may I know how much time has been allotted for the third reading of the Bill?

Mr. Speaker: We never took that into consideration at all. Let us get alnog with the clause by clause consideration, and if hon. Members want time for the third reading, I will curtail the three hours allotted for the clause by clause consideration.

Shri Bansal: This is a very big piece of legislation and has not been referred to a Select Committee. Therefore, the House did not have full opportunity of going into the pros and cons of the Bill. Some hon. Members like me would like to make some observations on the manner in which it should be worked after the Bill is passed. I would therefore request that I should be given some time to speak during the third reading of the Bill.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): There are a large number of amendments to the clauses and so we cannot afford to reduce the time so far as the clauses are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: There are differences of views and some Members say that the clauses must have precedence over the third reading. So, if there is time, there will be a thrid reading; otherwise not.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Before taking up this Bill, we thought we would be told about the dates for the election to the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee.

Mr. Speaker: They will all be announced in the Bulletins. That is the practice.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I am grateful to hon. Members of this House for the interest which they have exhibited and the support which they have given to this Bill. I do hope that this interest will not lack and hon. Members will continue to keep me and themselves on the alert for the implementation of the scheme laid down in the Bill. Let me hope that the hon. Members who have had the opportunity of expressing themselves in this House yesterday and others who had not the opportunity of expressing themselves but who are equally interested in the Bill will constitute themselves into a cell for the propagation and popularisation of the co-operative scheme laid down in the Bill.

It was very rightly observed yesterday that the success of the Bill depends not so much on the provision contained in it but on their implementation, and I do hope that hon. Members will attach as much importance to the successful implementation of the Bill as they have done for discussing the provisions of the Bill.

Broadly speaking, the scheme of the Bill has been accepted by all hon. Members. The three important organs set up by the Bill are the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, the Central Warehousing Corporation, and the State Warehousing Corporation. So far as the setting up of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board and its objectives are concerned, there has been no difference of opinion expressed in this House. The only one point on which some difference has been expressed by hon. Members on the provisions of the Bill is the constitution of the Board. Hon. Members should be aware that the Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended that this

[Shri A. P. Jain]

Board shall be made up of fourteen members. Their break-up is as follows:

The Minister of Food and Agriculture was to be the Chairman. The Secretary for that Ministry was to be the Vice-Chairman. There was to be one representative each of the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry (Economic Affairs), the Railway Board and the Ministry of Transport. These six were the officials. There was to be a representative of the Reserve Bank and another representative of the State Bank. The others are the Chairman of the Forward Markets Commission, one economist, two co-operators and two other non-officials. During the course of the examination of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, the Government felt that this Board required some more representation and six more members were added, as recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The break-up is: one additional member from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, one from the Ministry of Finance (Revenue and Expenditure), one from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, one from the Ministry of Production and two more co-operators. The House will realise all the Ministries and departments of the Government which are intimately concerned with the development of co-operative activities in one form or another are represented on this Board. For instance, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is handling the organisation of the hand-loom industry, on a co-operative basis. The Ministry of Production is dealing with Khadi and Village industries and it will organise them on a co-operative basis.

12 NOON

A view was expressed that the Board had too many officials. I feel that too much of this emphasis on differentiation between the officials and the non-officials is a thing of the past. Both have to implement certain national policies. If one does not see eye to eye with those policies or if one does not fully implement them, one is no good. The distinction is not on the basis whether he is an official or non-official but how far he is interested and can help the implementation of those policies. This over-emphasis on this differentiation, instead of helping, retards the development and the growth of these schemes. We must all join hands together.

Some proposals have been made during the course of the debate that the number of non-officials may be increased. I am prepared to consider that. I know that any scheme can be successful only with the wholesome co-operation of the non-officials. I also know that the medium and small farmer, whose interests are very vitally connected with the scheme of this Bill, should be represented on this Board. I shall bear in mind that only persons who represent the rural interests, particularly the interests of the medium and small farmers, are nominated to this Board.

A suggestion has also been made that there should be greater representation of the non-officials on the executive committee. I am also prepared to accept that.

An hon. Member : I think it was Shri Morarka—who objected as to why lunacy was not made one of the disqualifications for a Minister. But, nonetheless, I hope that no lunatic has so far been appointed as a Minister and no lunatic will ever be appointed. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey) : We are not quite sure.

Shri A. P. Jain : Perhaps, the hon. Members on the opposite side may make an exception when they make appointments.

So long as a Minister is not a lunatic, he is not going to appoint a lunatic. Nobody need have any fear on that score.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): May I ask the Minister one question ? The Rural Credit Survey Committee has reported that the Food and Agriculture Minister must be the Chairman of the Board. You have provided for selection from among the members. What is the reason for this change?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have not provided that the members shall elect the Chairman.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Clause 3(4) says that there shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Board, who shall be chosen from among the members of the Board in such manner as may be prescribed.

Shri A. P. Jain: Who will choose? The Minister of Food and Agriculture.

With regard to the two Corporations to be set up, two important questions have been asked. The points raised by

Shri Velayudhan had been very properly answered by Shri Syamnandan Sahaya. In fact, I could not understand what his objection to the creation of the warehouse was.

Another hon. Member, Shri Kasliwal wanted me to tell him as to why we had decided to set up two Corporations. This question came up for consideration during our deliberations at a very early stage. After examining all the aspects of the matter, we have felt that it would be not only proper but necessary to set up two Corporations. The examination of the capitalist structure of the Central Warehousing Corporation will show that the Government is going to contribute Rs. 4 crores initially and that institutions like the insurance companies, State Bank, scheduled banks, joint stock companies, recognised institutions, co-operative societies, etc. are going to contribute Rs. 6 crores. We felt that it would be possible to secure the contribution of Rs. 6 crores if the Central Corporation was set up by the Government of India. But, if sixteen or twenty corporations are set up in the States, it may not be possible for these commercial concerns to invest money in all these sixteen or twenty corporations. On the basis of this Rs. 6 crores, we can borrow Rs. 60 crores. If we do not set up the Central Warehousing Corporation, we would be deprived of this borrowing power.

It has also been mentioned in the Bill that the bonds and debentures issued by the Central Warehousing Corporation will be guaranteed by the Government of India. I do not mean any insult to the State Governments, but its a fact that the guarantee of the Government of India means much more than the guarantee of a State Government. Therefore, any bonds guaranteed by the Government of India have a much greater chance of being quickly subscribed than any bonds guaranteed by the State Governments.

On the operational side also there are advantages. The Central Warehousing Corporation will provide co-operation on the operational level. Hon. Members would be aware that there are certain parts of the country, which are deficit areas and which consume large quantities of foodgrains and other agricultural produce grown in the surplus areas. The establishment of a Central Warehousing Corporation will facilitate both the movement and marketing of those comomdities.

It may be said that we might have set up only a Central Warehousing Corporation and not a State Warehousing Corporation. Hon. Members will agree with me that it would have introduced much more of rigidity and difficulties of administration if we had only one Central Warehousing Corporation operating all over the country. Taking everything together, I think the scheme of setting up two corporations —the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation—is a good scheme. None theless, I want to assure the hon. Members that so far as acquisition and setting up of warehouses are concerned, I would like to limit the activities of the Central Warehousing Corporation to the minimum and, so far as possible, we will be encouraging the setting up of warehouses by the State Warehousing Corporation. I hope, Sir, that substantially meets the view-point of the hon. Member.

A number of suggestions have been made about arising the capital of the Warehousing Corporation from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 50 crores. Some suggestions have also been made to change the capital structure of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations. I regret, it will not be possible for me to accept any change. Hon. Members are aware that the subscribed capital of the Industrial Finance Corporation is only Rs. 5 crores. In fact, the whole scheme of this Central Warehousing Corporation is to keep the subscribed capital at a comparatively low level and mainly to finance its operations by borrowing. Those powers have been amply given to the Central Warehousing Corporation in the Bill. It can borrow from the Reserve Bank, it can borrow from State Bank, it can borrow from the Central Government and it can borrow from the Development and Warehousing Board, apart from the guarantee which the Central Government will extend to the bonds and debentures issued by this Corporation.

Some hon. Members expressed themselves rather strongly about the location of these store-houses (godowns) and warehouses. I tried to explain it in quite an amplified form in my opening speech. I regret, Sir, it must have been due to some fault in my expression that I could not convey the correct picture

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to the hon. Members. We propose to build a large number of small store-houses in villages. They will be owned by the large-sized co-operative societies. As I said, each of these societies will cater to the needs of 5 to 10 villages. The small producers in those 5 to 10 villages, who are members of the co-operative society will store their produce in these small store-houses (godowns). That is the collection part of it.

Then, there will be a pipe-line which will run through co-operative marketing societies, State Warehousing Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation. That will collect the agricultural produce stored in these small village store-houses and convey that through this pipe-line to the big markets, where full price for the foodgrains and other agricultural produce may be realised, which, ultimately, will go back to the primary producer.

There is also the financing part of it. An hon. Member—I think it was Dr. Jaisoorya—and....

Mr. Speaker: What does he mean by 'pipe-line'?

Shri A. P. Jain: We will collect the produce first in these small village store-houses maintained by the primary credit societies. The pipe-line I mean is the passage or the channel throguh which these stored foodgrains are passed on through the marketing co-operative societies, the State warehouses, the Central warehouse and then sold in the big markets. It is a continuous chain.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. I thought there was really a pipe.

Shri A. P. Jain: It was in a figurative sense that I used it. I think it is a well-known term. The term 'pipe-line' is used in that context.

Mr. Speaker: In some of the granaries in Canada, there is a device—I think they are called escalators—.....

Shri A. P. Jain: That is to carry grains from the eastern coast to the western coast.

Mr. Speaker: Foodgrains are brought, they are graded and with a certain amount of moisture they are escalated.

Shri Bansal: He used it in a metaphorical sense.

Mr. Speaker: I thought there was an actual pipe.

Shri Bansal: I also thought so.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Great men think alike.

Shri A. P. Jain: I was saying about the financing part of it. When the produce is stored in the village store-houses (godowns), the co-operative society can advance money to the agriculturists against the produce. When the produce passes on from the village store-house to the warehouse owned by the marketing co-operative societies, warehousing receipts will be issued. These receipts can be pledged with the bank and money can be raised. So, it is not only a system of storing the agricultural produce, but there is a regular system of providing finance and marketing the produce. It is for that reason that the Imperial Bank of India was nationalised, made into the State Bank of India and it is being expanded.

After dealing with these broad pictures, I want to deal with certain other questions of comparatively minor nature, which have been raised by the hon. Members. During the course of the debate as also in the amendments, a large number of suggestions have been made for including a number of articles in the definition of "agricultural produce". It has been suggested that gur, sugar, vegetables, spices, tobacco, hemp, turmeric, coconut, coir and coir products, copra, tea, fruits including fruit products and silk waste may be included in this definition.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes) : Not 'cobra' but 'copra'.

Shri Kamath: It is 'p' and not 'b' as in 'cobra'.

Shri A. P. Jain: I think it is only the imagination of the hon. Member which is reflecting itself.

Shri Velayudhan: Absolutely not.

Shri A. P. Jain: In passing this law we are bound down by item 33 in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. It lays down thus :

> "Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,—

I am leaving portions which do not concern this Bill—

> "foodstuffs including edible oilseeds and oils;

cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates;

raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton seed; and raw jute".

We are not authorised to enact about other things.

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is an enabling legislation. There is no question of encroachment to the State field.

Shri A. P. Jain: We have consulted the highest legal authority—the Attorney-General—and he is of the opinion that this legislation has to be confined only to Entry 33.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no compulsion in this matter. It is open to anybody to participate in this or to partake in the benefits conferred by this Board and the Corporation. What is the difficulty?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is not a question of compelling anybody or not compelling anybody. This is a question of legislative powers and the legislative powers of the Centre are confined only to these articles.

Here, I may add that 'foodstuffs' has been very liberally interpreted as to include anything that is eaten for nourishment to the organic bodies. It includes sugar, gur, flour, salt, mustard, pepper and a number of other things.

An Hon. Member: Tobacco?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am afraid it will not be possible for this House to extend the arrange of the articles beyond what are contained in Entry 33 of List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May I know whether oilcake and concentrates are also included?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, they are included.

Shri Rane (Bhusaval): Chilly?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes; all the spices are included.

Shri Velayudhan: Will they be stored in the Central warehouse or in the State warehouses?

Shri A. P. Jain: Both.

Now, Shri K. C. Sodhia objected as to why we have not provided for the setting up of the advisory body which was recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. I would like to read out the recommendations which the Rural Credit Survey Committee has made at page 402 of the report.

> "....we would recommend the formation of an Advisory Council which is representative of all or most of the States and, besides, includes economists, co-operators, etc. This Council should meet once a year, and may meet twice if necessary..... This Council might well be common to the activities of the Reserve Bank and those of the Government of India in its Food and Agriculture Ministry in connection with the discharge of its own relevant functions as well as the wider and more important ones connected with the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board under it. In other words, there might be a common Advisory Council for the Food and Agriculture Ministry, the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board and the Reserve Bank."

We have accepted the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee and we propose to set up an advisory body, but we did not provide for it under this law because this advisory body will function not only in relation to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and of the Development Board set up by this Bill but also of the Reserve Bank. So, the hon. Member need have no apprehension. The advisory committee or body will be set up although it has not been provided in this Bill.

Some hon. Members cautioned about the Government's participation in the co-operative movement. There was no very serious objection. In fact, today there is a greater realisation that if the co-operative movement has to be given a real fillip, if it has to be made a success, then the Government must fully participate. The Government have decided to participate in the share capital but, as I mentioned before, it is not our intention to participate in the share capital of the primary societies permanently. As soon as the members of the co-operative societies are in a position to subscribe their own capital, we shall return the Government capital, and the primary society which is by far the most important thing will be entirely in the hands of the members themselves. Even

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when we happen to be there, there is no intention that we should interfere in the day-to-day working. Our role would be one of assistance and we participate only when question of policy or of any major financial improvements are involved. Otherwise, the rest of the working will be left to the other members.

Some hon. Members also raised the question of compelling the farmers to become members of the co-operative societies. Co-operation depends upon volition. It essentially means the development of one's own self. Hitherto we have understood co-operation to be a voluntary movement and in fact it was for that reason that when the Government wanted to come in a little too much, there was objection from the side of non-official co-operators. Even China, which has got a different type of set-up boasts in saying that the co-operative movement there is voluntary. Now, if we introduce some sort of compulsion, I think that instead of developing the movement there might be a general apathy against the movement. Nonetheless it does not mean that we should not give encouragement to the movement in the distribution of credit, in the supply of seeds, fertilisers and other things, in allotting land which is available as a result of ceiling and otherwise. We must give absolute preference to the co-operative societies. But I think it would be fatal for the co-operative movement if the element of compulsion is introduced.

Some mention was also made about the NES and the Community Projects and their relation with the co-operative movement. Under the scheme of NES and the Community Projects it is aimed that each family should have a programme of increased production for itself and each family must be a member of one of the co-operative societies. That is the ultimate aim. It will take sometime to achieve it, but the development of the co-operative pattern of enterprise is one of the major responsibilities of the National Extension Service and the Community Projects. Without setting up an integrated and well-designed network of the co-operative societies full progress of the countryside will not be possible and the Community Projects Administration is taking special interest and directions have been given to that Administration that it must take an active interest in the development of the co-operative form of production, marketing, processing, etc., in the countryside.

Some hon. Members raised the question that the Bill does not give details of the working of the Corporation. That is very natural. It is not possible to give details of the working of an autonomous Corporation while the broad policy is being laid down and the structure is being provided by law. The details will have to be worked out by the Board and the Corporation.

Some very valuable suggestions have been made and I will forward those suggestions to the Board and to the Corporation. I hope they will take them into account.

The hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, pressed and rightly pressed that the cost of storage in warehouses must be kept at the lowest level. He also stressed the importance of transport and communication facilities. They are all the things which are necessary and it is for that reason that both the Railway Board and the Transport Ministry are represented on the Board. We shall take note of all those things.

Before I conclude, I may, refer to one objection raised by Mr. Morarka. He said, "we are being asked to allocate large funds; yet, we are not told what is the dividend which the Government will guarantee". Young Morarka comes from the class who are in the habit of opening bank accounts in the name of minor children. But, I have not known of any person of that class opening the bank account in the name of an unborn child This Board is now coming into existence and the details will be worked out. There is also the precedence of the Indian Finance Corporation where 2½ per cent dividend has been guaranteed by the Government. There should be sufficient time; all these details will be worked out.

Shri Morarka (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu) : My objection is not that the Government has guaranteed the dividend. My objection is that the rate of interest is not mentioned in the Bill.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is exactly what I have said. The account is opened after the child is born; not before that. This Board is coming into existence and all these details will be wroked out later on.

Shri Morarka: In the case of the Indian Finance Corporation, it was mentioned in the Bill itself.

Mr. Speaker: There are methods of doing it. Sometimes it can be provided in the Act itself and sometimes not.

Shri A. P. Jain: In any case, as I have said, we shall take note of all the suggestions that have been made by hon. Members in this House and I will depend upon the co-operation of all the hon. Members as also the people outside. I promise that so far as my Ministry is concerned and so far as the Board and the Corporation are concerned, it will be always a matter of pleasure and honour for us to enlist the non-official co-operation to the largest extent possible.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): The hon. Minister said that the State does not contemplate financial partnership in the priamary societies.

Shri A. P. Jain: I said, initially we shall have to, but we shall retire our capital as soon as conditions are suitable.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन) : विलेज स्टोर हाउस (गांव के गोदाम) में जो किसान अपना गल्ला ले जायेगा उस को किस रेट (दर) से गल्ले की कीमत मिलेगी ? जो लोकल एरिया (स्थानीय) का रेट होगा वह मिलेगा या कि सरकार का कोई डाइरेक्शन (निर्देश) रहेगा कि इस हिसाब से किसान को मिले ।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : यह तो मैं कह चुका कि सब को सब बातें हर इलाके के वास्ते तय होंगी । जो जो भाव होंगे उन्ही के हिसाब से कीमत दी जायेगी ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : क्या जो कंट्री के किसान हैं वह अब बड़ी बड़ी मंडियों जैसे कलकत्ता और बम्बई, के गोदामों में अपना अनाज रख सकेंगे ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : चौधरी साहब तो बड़े किसान हैं, उन को हम यह सहूलियत देने की जरूर कोशिश करेंगे ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : यह गाली देने का अच्छा तरीका है ।

श्री बंसल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे ख्याल में श्री विभूति मिश्र का सवाल यह था कि जब कोई किसान किसी वेयर हाउस में अपना गल्ला ले जायेगा तो उस को उस की कीमत का कितना भाग मिलेगा ।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : यह तफसील तो बनाई जायेगी, अभी मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

Mr. Speaker : It will be worked out by the Corporation or by the Board.

The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of corporations for the purpose of development and warehousing of agricultural produce on co-operative principles and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Definitions*)

Mr. Speaker : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The following amendments to clause 2 will be moved : Amendments Nos. 6, 112, 32, 34, 55, 56, 57 and 58.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central) : I have not tabled any amendment; but there are one or two verbal changes I would like to suggest. I will suggest them when the particular clause is under consideration.

Mr. Speaker : All right.

Shri Rane: I beg to move:

after line 2, *add* :

"(vi) vegetable such as onions and potatoes;

(vii) spices such as dry chillies, ginger, pepper (black), turmeric ; and

(viii) tobacco (unmanufactured);"

Shri Seshagiri Rao (Nandyal): I beg to move :

Page 1, line 14—

add at the end :

"and edible oils".

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 1,—

after "raw jute" *insert* "and hemp"

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

(ii) Page 2,—

after line 2 *add* :

"(vi) potato, tapioca, cashewnut, tamarind, onion, garlic;

(vii) spices, including pepper, cardamom, ginger, cloves, arecanut.

(viii) coconut fibre, coir and coir goods, copra;

(ix) tobacco; and

(x) gur;"

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Fazilka-Sirsa): I beg to move :

(i) Page 1, line 14,—

for "edible oil-seeds" *substitute*—

"shelled or unshelled".

(ii) Page 1, line 14—

add at the end :

"and shelled or unshelled foodstuffs".

(iii) Page 2—

after line 2 *add* :

"(vi) gur;

(vii) oil-seeds, including edible and non-edible oil-seeds;

(viii) tea".

Page 2—

(iv) *after* line 2 *add* :

"(vi) gur;

(vii) tea;

(viii) oil-seeds, including edible and non-edible oil-seeds;

(ix) vegetable, including perishable and non-perishable vegetable;

(x) fruits and products of fruit industry including perishable and non-perishable fruits."

Mr. Speaker: All these amendments are now before the House.

I will first give chances to those hon. Members who have tabled amendments. Hon. Members will be as brief as possible.

Shri Rane: Practically the purpose of my amendment is achieved by the assurance given by the hon. Minister. I was doubtful about the meaning of "foodstuffs"; and what it includes and what not. I have been assured by the hon. Minister few minutes back that potatoes and onions, turmeric etc. will be treated as foodstuffs under the Act. The only question now is about tobacco.

In my State in Gujerat, in Kolhapur and some other districts, agriculturists grow tobacco. Personally, I have nothing to do with tobacco—I am neither a smoker nor do I chew. But because it is a commodity produced by the agriculturists, I am placing this point. The House will note that tobacco brings to our nation foreign currency as follows: In 1952-53, tobacco worth Rs. 13 crores were exported outside our country, in 1953-54 the amount was Rs. 11 crores and in 1954-55 it was about Rs. 10 crores. The point I am driving at is this. Tobacco is a commodity produced by the agriculturists. It is not a perishable commodity as some other commodities. Therefore, I submit that this commodity also should be included in clause 2.

Mr. Speaker: The point raised by the hon. Minister is that that tobacco is not under the jurisdiction of the Central Government according to the Concurrent List.

Shri Rane: Sir, I will deal with that point also. The Government experts have advised the Government that if some commodities are included, it will be *ultra vires*. In that connection I would like that the hon. Minister should get examined the point.

I have looked into the Concurrent List and I find an entry 20, which is "Economic and social planning". I take it that this is a Bill to implement our Second Five Year Plan. You will find Sir, on page 72 of the Draft of the Second Plan, warehouses have been mentioned. There is no reason why Parliament cannot pass any legislation to implement the First Five Year Plan or the Second Five Year Plan.

An Hon. Member: Parliament is a sovereign body.

Mr. Speaker: Then, it can cover any subject in the State List.

Shri Rane: It is in the Concurrent List.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The Constitution may be amended.

Shri Rane: There is no necessity to amend the Constitution. That point should be got examined by the hon. Minister.

Shri Velayudhan: Even now tobacco requires warehousing. We have warehouses. We cannot use them unless it is put in here.

Shri Rane: The point is this. The Bill, I take, is brought in to implement the Five Year Plan, First or the Second. In the First Five Year Plan, we have mentioned warehouses. In the Second Plan draft also on page 72, we have specific mention of programme of warehouses etc. The point I am making is that it cannot be held to be *ultra vires* because item 20 in the Concurrent list specifically says that legislation regarding economic and social planning can be passed by Parliament. What is the Five Year Plan if it is not economic and social planning? There is no reason why the experts of the Government should hold the view that it is *ultra vires*.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: The States will bring in legislation to include tobacco in the State warehouses. What is your difficulty? That can be settled in the States.

Shri Rane: They cannot override the laws made by Parliament.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: It is not overriding.

Shri Rane: Let the hon. Minister say that he will advise the State Government to accept this commodity.

Shri A P. Jain: I will advise.

Shri Seshagiri Rao: My amendment No. 112 is very simple. It does not require any argument or explanation. I only want to include edible oils. Just now, the hon. Minister read from entry 33 from the Concurrent List saying that it includes edible oils. I request the hon. Minister to consider this and include edible oils also.

Mr. Speaker: It is also included in vegetable oil.

Shri Seshagiri Rao: I say edible oil.

Mr. Speaker: Are they different from vegetable oil?

Shri Seshagiri Rao: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Vegetable oil is already included among foodstuffs.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is specific mention of vegetable oil.

Mr. Speaker: He wants edible oil. I am asking what is the difference between vegetable oil and edible oil.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Foodstuffs only include Oilseeds?

Shri A. P. Jain: Vegetable oils are edible and non-edible. All edible oils are included in vegetable oil.

Mr. Speaker: Vegetable oils is more comprehensive than edible oil. This does not seem to be necessary.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी अमेंडमेंट नम्बर ५८ की बाबत कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक टी (चाय) का सवाल है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अंडर कांस्टीट्यूशन के तहत जो सबजेक्ट आते हैं उनके मुताबिक वह इस पर लेजिस्लेट कर सकती है। जहां तक गुड़ का सवाल है, अगर हम कांस्टीट्यूशन को ठीक तरह से इंटरप्रेट करें तो उसको भी हम इस बिल में स्थान दे सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि

oil-seeds, including edible and non-edible oil-seeds;

vegetable, including perishable and non-perishable vegetable;

fruits and products of fruit industry including perishable and non-perishable fruits.

इन चीजों को भी इस क्लाज २ में शामिल कर लिया जाए। अगर हम ने ऐसा किया तो मैं समझता हूं हम किसी तरह से भी कांस्टीट्यूशन की प्रोविजंस को वायोलेट नहीं करेंगे। इस वास्ते मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह जो मेरी एमेंडमेंट नम्बर ५८ है इसको मंजूर कर लिया जाएगा।

Mr. Speaker: He wants the inclusion of fruits?

Sardar Iqbal Singh : Fruits, vegetables tea and oilseeds.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I have not much to say after the clarifications made by the hon. Minister. I also wanted to include other articles. But, I think some of these commodities will come under foodstuffs. Regarding potato I wanted to have some specific information whether this also will be included. In regard to this amendment, there is a spelling mistake. It is said here "spices in cluding paper". It should be 'pepper' obviously.

I have also sought to put in hemp along with jute. That is also a fibre. Only the other day we had a question here and the hon. Minister of Commerce said in reply that there was declines in the export of this commodity.

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

Because of that, there is some difficulty in certain quarters. Although hemp is not grown in such large quantities as jute, it is as important as jute and it is also a fibre just like jute. I do not think there will be any very great difficulty in including this along with jute.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Speaker, I am not impressed at all by the argument of the hon. Minister that we have got only powers to enact a legislation of this kind concerning the articles mentioned in the Concurrent List. We are not passing any laws for the regulation or control of these articles at all. What are the functions of the Board? According to clause 9, the functions are :

> "In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Board may—
>
> (a) advance loans or grant subsidies to State Governments for financing co-operative societies;' "

There are others. These bodies are set up with a view to give primarily credit and allied facilities on the lines of the facilities that are given in the industrial sector by the National Industrial Development Corporation. Some of these functions are already being done by the State Bank. I do not think that we would be in any way violating the provisions of any article of the Constitution or any item in the Lists if we also provide other articles within the definition of the word agricultural produce. As Shri Rane has referred to, tobacco is a very important item and it is an agricultural produce. As far as my State is concerned, pepper, ginger, lemon grass oil, tapioca are cash crops and they are very important items. If we do not also bring these items within the definition of agricultural produce, there may not be any useful purpose served by this legislation at all, as regards such States which may be deficient in food, but which may be rich in the matter of cash crops.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya pointed out when Shri Rane was moving his amendment that the State can bring within its legislation any agricultural produce. But, that is not possible because under clause 34 you will find, that a State also will have power to enact legislation under this Act only as far as agricultural produce which is defined in this legislation, is concerned. Clause 34 says :

> "Subject to the provisions of this Act, a State Warehousing Corporation may—
>
> (b) run warehouses in the State for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures and fertilizers;
>
> (c) subscribe to the share capital of co-operative societies engaged in the storage or warehousing of agricultural produce;"

The word agricultural produce would mean only those articles which come within the definition of that word under clause 2. I would like the hon. Minister to explain whether, if the States enact legislation concerning the constitution of warehousing corporations, they will have power to include these articles because these are in the State List also and whether credit facilities will be forthcoming from the Central Board as well as from the Central Warehousing Corporation. Otherwise, the State Boards and the State Corporations may not be in a position to take advantage of the facilities that are given under this enactment.

So that, it is a very serious matter and I should think it is not enough if the States of their own volition just enact legislation including any item of agricultural produce. Only if we have a provision in this enactment that in such cases also the Warehousing Corporation and the Board will come to their aid, we would be carrying out the objects under this Bill.

Suppose there are storage facilities for pepper in a Warehousing Corporation. I do not know whether pepper would come within the meaning of the word "foodstuff".

Some Hon. Members: It will.

Shri A. P. Jain : It will.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Take lemon grass oil. It is not a perishable article, but at the same time it is a very valuable hill produce and cash crop. It will not come within the definition. We know there are hundreds, even thousands I would say, of societies formed for storage of tapioca and sale of tapioca in my State. It is not possible for these societies to take advantage of the provisions of this Act. So that, I would respectfully submit there would

not be any infringement of the provisions of the Constitution at all if we widen the scope of the definition of the words "agricultural produce". One of the amendments states : "any other article that may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette". If that is accepted, such contingencies can be met. I would respectfully ask the Minister to consider it. Otherwise, there is certainly bound to be difficulty.

I do not know what exactly the Attorney-General has said. If the House can be taken into confidence about that opinion, we will be better advised also. If the advice of the Attorney-General is in the possession of the hon. Minister, let him enlighten us, because as far as I am concerned, warehousing is within our competency. If that is so, provision can also be made for anything which can be warehoused. Why should they restrict?

Shri Velayudhan: Why should they restrict?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I add a word? I feel the effect of the provisions of this Bill will be very much minimised and at the same time many of the States and many of the articles will not get that benefit which the hon. Minister has in mind to extend to all agricultural produce.

Therefore, if it is found by the Ministry that it is not possible to include those articles within the meaning of the words "agricultural produce", some way must be found whereby the Central Government can extend this benefit to other articles and States.

For instance, if a provision is made that on the advice and with the concurrence of the State Government certain articles can be included, there is no harm. But we are all very anxious that all the States and all such articles as are really agricultural produce, though they may not come within the definition as countenanced by the Law Ministry, must be anyhow included. For instance, tobacco is a very important article. I do not know why the same facilities should not be extended to it.

If it is not possible so far as the law is concerned, then we should change the law. We should say that on the advice and concurrence of the States such articles may be got included in the definition of agricultural produce, or under article 252 one or two States may agree and by resolutions authorise the Central Government to make laws about that. So that, my view is that such articles and such States as produce particular articles should not be excluded from the benefit of this enactment.

Shri A. P. Jain : The relevant Provision would be clause 9 sub-clause (1).

> "....the functions of the Board shall be to plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing, export and import, of agricultural produce through a co-operative society or a Warehousing Corporation."

It is not merely confined to warehousing. It includes production, processing etc., and therefore we have to confine ourselves to Entry No. 33 and Schedule VII. I appreciate the point of view of the hon. Members. Shri Thomas has mentioned tapioca. Tapioca will come within the definition of foodstuffs. Pepper will also come within the definition. But three important commodities, *viz.*, hemp, tobacco and lemon grass....

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): Is it not vegetable oil?

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya : It is. What else? It is purely vegetable oil.

Shri A. P. Jain : These two, tobacco and hemp will not come under this definition, and we have been definitely advised about these two things. It is not possible for us to include these commodities in the definition of agricultural produce at the moment, but the door is not shut for all time. We can request the State Governments to enact law. This is a subject on the Concurrent List. The States can add or take away any of the articles mentioned in the definition of agricultural produce. The State can legislate with our concurrence. We will not only give our concurrence, but we will ask the State Governments to pass the law so that the particular State where any of these particular commodities is of importance may include that commodity in the definition of agricultural produce. Or, we can take step under article 252 of the Constitution, and we can enact for more than one State. But I am afraid it is not possible for me to accept anything except what is contained in this clause at present. I can assure the House that I will take every possible step to include as many of the agricultural commodities as possible.

Shri Kelappan : I wish to know from the Minister if lemon grass oil is not a vegetable oil.

Shri A. P. Jain: I think it will be so, but, it will depend.....

Shri A. M. Thomas: Though it is processed from vegetable, it is an essential oil.

Shri Bansal: It is not an edible oil at all.

Shri A. P. Jain: It includes both edible oil and non-edible oil. I think it will come within the definition of vegetable oil, but I am not competent to give any very authoritative opinion.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is an essential oil, it will not come.

Mr. Speaker: The only point that can be said is that under Entry No. 33 in the Concurrent List it is only trade and commerce that is prohibited and not warehousing.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is right. That is what I said.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, facilities may be provided for all those articles which have got such an enormous value as tobacco etc. The Corporation need not purchase or trade in them, but give them facilities and keep them, preserve them. There is no question of trade. They can charge some fee for keeping it, for curing or rendering some service to them. This may be considered.

Another difficulty seems to be, if this is the definition and it is only the Centre that has to form a Corporation, this will be binding upon the States. The State legislatures have no right to add to this law. A Corporation has to be established here and the details of the functions of the Corporation are given here. All that the State legislature seems to be entitled to is to say by notification that they bring it into existence from such and such a date. The question has been rightly asked whether the definition of the words "agricultural produce" will be binding on the States also and tie down their hands. The Hon Minister will kindly consider this matter.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The State Corporations are governed by Chapter IV. I would suggest that in the definition the words "except for purposes of Chapter IV" may be included. Then there may not be any difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, the State may be free at any rate, though the Centre may not take it up. The hon. Minister may consider and we can add an exception there, and say that for the purpose of this definition it includes or does not apply to something else.

There is another point also. Shri Rane has brought to the notice of the House the functions of the Board under clause 9:

> "Subject to the provisions of this Act, the functions of the Board shall be to plan and promote...."

He says this must be brought under Entry No. 20 referring to economic planning. Possibly it is a little far-fetched. We will assume, if they are embodied, all this planning for production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing etc., may be done on an all-India basis. The functions of the Board are not only trade and commerce, but other things also. Production, processing marketing, storage, warehousing, export and import of agricultural produce. Export and import may come under trade, the other items do not necessarily refer to trade and commerce, namely increase in production, giving facilities for marketing etc.

Shri A. P. Jain: Entry No. 33 also contains production.

The item reads : "Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,. . ."

1 P.M.

Shri Rane: That is for essential commodities.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Shri Rane: I am not pressing my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Seshagiri Rao is not present. Nos. 32 and 34 of Shri Chowdhury.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: They may be put.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 1—

after "raw jute" *insert* "and hemp".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

Page 2—

after line 2 *add*—

"(vi) potato, tapioca, cashewnut tamarind, onion, garlic ;

(vii) spices including pepper, cardamom, ginger, cloves, arecanut;
(viii) coconut fibre, coir and coir goods, copra;
(ix) tobacco; and
(x) gur;"

The motion was negatived.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I withdraw my amendments Nos. 56 and 58.

The amendments were by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the other amendments.

The question is :

Page 1, line 14—

for "edible oil-seeds" *substitute* :

"shelled or unshelled".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 2 *add* :

"(vi) gur;

(vii) oil-seeds, including edible and non-edible oil seeds;

(viii) tea".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 14—

add at the end :—

"and edible oils".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adoped.

Caluse 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Establishment of the National cooperative Development and Warehousing Board*).

Shri Rane: I beg to move:

Page 3—

(i) line 12, *for* "seven" *substitute* "ten"; and

(ii) after line 18, *add* :—

"(c) five shall be agriculturists."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

(i) Page 3, line 2—

for "ten members" *substitute* "six members."

(ii) Page 3—

after line 18 *add* :—

(vi) four members representing All India associations or organisations of co-operatives".

Shri N. Rachiah: I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 18, *add*.—

"(c) five shall be agricultural workers".

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 4 *add* :—

"Provided that preference shall be given in nomination to persons belonging to rural areas, as far as can be."

Shri Madiah Gowda (Bangalore South): I beg to move :

Page 3, line 12—

for "seven non-officials" *substitute* :

"ten non-officials".

Mr. Speaker: All these amendments are now before the House.

Shri Iqbal Singh: I have tabled a new amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Has notice of it been given at least now?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I shall come to it later.

Shri Madiah Gowda: The Board as it is proposed to be constituted would consist of fourteen officials and seven non-officials. The hon. Minister was good enough to say that now when we are working in a democracy we should make no difference between officials and non-officials. I fully agree with his views. But all the same I wish to draw his attention to the fact that most of our officials have not given up their bureaucratic tendencies. In most of the committees that I have seen the officials there act as brake applying agencies. They raise all sorts of technical objections and very often it is rather very difficult to move to the happy implementation of any project. So I feel it is necessary particularly in a measure of this kind which is meant for the welfare of the rural population to have more non-official agencies. If the non-officials are to safeguard the interest of the public, I submit that they should be at least equal in number to counteract any of the technical objections that may be raised by the officials. But instead of proposing a large number we have proposed in this amendment only ten and I hope that he will kindly accept this amendment.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved —Sch. Castes): The strength of the Board as already announced by the hon. Minister consists of twenty members. The Rural Credit Survey Committee had recommended according to him fourteen members. But I would request Government to enhance the number to at least twenty-five so that proper representation may be given to agricultural labourers.

In all branches of the industrial sector there are many boards constituted and the industrial labour which is after all very small in number in our country, is given representation because if they are organised have a voice in them. So, they are getting more and more benefits and amenities. I am one of those who sympathise and support the cause of industrial workers. But the bulk of the agricultural labour population in our country is very poor and they are a neglected lot. The emancipation of the agricultural workers will really go to add to the progress of the country.

Any further exploitation of the agricultural workers of this country by the landlords in the name of farmers in these days of democracy is a potential danger to our democracy. This board when it is constituted will be the first one giving protection and encouragement in a real sense to agriculture which is the most important and primary industry in our country.

Our economy itself is an agricultural economy. There may be lands, and there may be people also with money, but how can there be agricultural production without agricultural labourers? In the course of his reply to the general discussion, the Minister said that he would really take some steps to help the medium and small holders, but he has not said anything about the landless workers.

According to the present policy of our Government, namely the bringing about of a socialistic pattern of society, the tiller of the soil will get the land, and ultimately the landlords or the big estate-owners will be abolished. To some extent, the tiller of the soil will also become a land-owner. When that is the uniform policy of land reform that is being put into effect, I would request Government not to ignore the agricultural labourers, because it is they who actually work on the fields, and it is they who actually are responsible for agricultural production.

With regard to the membership of the Board, I fully support the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Madiah Gowda, which seeks to increase the number of non-officials on the Board. Sir, these are the days of democracy. I do not want that this democracy should be only an official democracy. It should be a non-official democracy, and the people's will should prevail. The people know their rights. The people know that they are for the entire country, and they labour for the entire country. So, it is their will that should be allowed to prevail.

So far as the officers are concerned, whether it be in the agricultural branch or the administrative branch or any other, they have got good brains and intelligence. I might even say that our officers are more intelligent than the officers of other countries, and to some extent, they are also efficient. But to be very frank, I would say that they are soulless, they are heartless, so far as their relationship with the poor man is concerned. They have no consideration for him. They have no sympathy towards him. Supposing an officer belonging to a particular caste goes on inspection, he only goes to dine with a person belonging to his own caste. He never tries to be cosmopolitan in this respect, and he never tries to be democratic in his approach.

As the Minister has pointed out, in these days of democracy, there cannot be and there should not be any difference between an official and a non-official. If that is the case, then why should not the Minister nominate all the twenty members from among non-officials? If you look into the constitution of the executive committee of the board, you will find that it is an officer who will be its chairman. So far as the board is concerned, it will only be a policy-making body. Although the board will have a chairman of its own, actually it is the vice-chairman who will be executing the policy laid down by the board. If Government have any confidence in the people in the first instance, and secondly in the representatives of the people, they should give more representation to them. It is not that we have a prejudice against the officers. But the fact remains that the attitude and behaviour of the officers towards the common man have not changed.

An Hon. Member: Not all.

Shri N. Rachiah: I am only saying that the majority of our officers have not changed. Even in these days of demo-

cracy, they are following still the old bureaucratic methods, and they feel that they are a class apart from the poor people. They think that because they have the Minister to back them, they need not worry about the public. But that sort of attitude should go.

I would emphatically urge the Minister to consider this reasonable suggestion, and accept my amendment. If necessary, Government can even raise the membership of the board from 20 to 25, but at least five should be from among agricultural workers. If they are there they can serve to popularise the provisions of this Bill and thus achieve the real objective that we have in view. So, I would request the Minister to be so good as to accept my amendment and give at least five seats to the agricultural workers, who form today an unfortunate and neglected lot in our country.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The purpose of my amendments is very simple. According to the Bill, the board shall consist of 20 members. I do not want to disturb the scheme of Government, so far as the number is concerned. I only want to change the number 'ten' in item (i) of sub-clause (2) of clause 3 to 'six' and then make a provision for four members representing all-India associations or organisations of co-operatives.

Out of the 20 members, according to item (v) there will be seven non-officials nominated by the Central Government, of whom—

"(a) one shall be a person who has special knowledge of rural economics; and

(b) four shall be persons who have expeience of co-opeative societies, one being a person who has also special knowledge of Co-operative Education."

So, there will certainly be some persons who have knowledge and experience of co-operative societies, according to the Government's scheme. But along with that, if provision could be made to have four persons representing all-India associations or organisations of co-operatives, there is no harm in that. Still, Government can have six representatives of their own, such as the chairman of the Forward Markets Commission, the representative of the Reserve Bank, the representative of the State Bank and so on. But if they have four members to represent all-India co-operative organisations, there will be no harm. After all, they are also to be nominated by Government. I am not suggesting any election at this stage. So, I do not see any difficulty in the way of accepting my amendment.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अमेंडमेंट नम्बर ६१ बड़ा साधारण है और वह इस प्रकार है :

Page 3, *after* line 4 *add* :

'Provided that preference shall be given in nomination to persons belonging to rural areas, as far as can be.

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बोर्ड में यह जो कुल मिला कर आप २० आदमियों को नामिनेट करेंगे, तो जाहिर है कि आप उनमें अपने अफ़सरों को ही रक्खेंगे, खैर, इसमें कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर चाहूंगा कि आप ऐसे अफसरान को उस बोर्ड में रखिये जो विलेज माइंडेड हों और जो गांववालों की जिन्दगी और उनकी समस्याओं से परिचित हों क्योंकि जो सिटी माइंडेड लोग होते हैं वे देहात वालों की जिन्दगी और उनकी विभिन्न समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों से बिलकुल अपरिचित होते हैं और मैं उदाहरण देकर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब मैं कालिज में पढ़ता था तो मेरे एक सहपाठी थे जो कि शहर के रहने वाले थे और वह देहाती जिन्दगी से इतने अनभिज्ञ थे कि उन्होंने मुझ से एक बार पूछा था कि धान का दरख्त कितना बड़ा होता है, वह धान के पौधे को दरख्त बतलाते थे। मेरे वे मित्र शायद रायबरेली या बरेली के रहने वाले थे और चूंकि वे शहर में रहते आये थे इसलिए उनको गांवों की जिन्दगी के बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं था। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस बोर्ड में जो गैर सरकारी सदस्य लिये जांय वे गांव के बारे में जानकारी रखने वाले होने चाहियें और जो अफसरान आप इस बोर्ड में रक्खें वे भी विलेज माइंडेड होने चाहियें और गांवों के रहने वाले होने चाहियें क्योंकि जैसा कि मैंने आपको बतलाया अगर वे शहर के रहने वाले हुए तो उनको यह पता नहीं होगा कि खेत क्या होता है और गांवों की कठिनाइयों और समस्याओं के प्रति वे बिलकुल अनभिज्ञ होंगे और उनके उस बोर्ड में रहने से गांव वालों को कोई विशेष फ़ायदा नहीं पहुंच सकेगा। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट नामिनेशन करते वक्त इस बात का विशेष तौर से ध्यान रक्खे।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लज ३ पर जो मैं ने नया अमेंडमेंट दिया हैं वह इस प्रकार है :

In page 3, in line 12, *for* 'seven' *substitute* 'nine'.

चूंकि इस बोर्ड में हर तरीके के इंटरेस्ट्स का रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए, इसलिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि इसमें हिन्दुस्तान के अलहिदा अलहिदा रीजंस् से और मुख्तलिफ मुख्तलिफ चीजें पैदा करने वालों के प्रतिनिधि लिये जांय और इसीलिए मैंने अपने ऊपर लिखे अमेंडमेंट दवारा नान आफिश्यल्स की तादाद ७ की जगह ९ करने का सुझाव दिया है । इस बात को सामने रखते हुए कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस बोर्ड में सात आदमी रखने की जो बात कही है, उन में से एकरूरल एकानामिस्ट होगा, एक ऐसा आदमी होगा जिसे कोआपरेटिव एज्युकेशन का तजुर्बा हो, एक दो आदमी ऐसे होगा जिन का कोआपरेटिव लाइन का तजुर्बा हो, मैं यह चाहता हूं कि अगर इस बोर्ड के मेम्बर ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाये जा सकते तो कम से कम सात के बजायें नौ आदमी कर दिये जायें ताकि जितने भी इंटरेस्ट हों वह इस बोर्ड में आ सकें । आफिशल और नानआफिशल का सवाल छोड़ते हुए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप चाहे जो भी पालिसी इस बोर्ड के लिये बनायें, लेकिन उस में हर एक इन्टरेस्ट की नुमाइन्दगी होनी चाहिये ताकि वहां पर हर एक इन्टरेस्ट की आवाज हो सके । हर एक इन्टरस्ट की आवाज वहां होने से, बेहतरीन नतीजे निकल सकते हैं । साथ ही मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जो आदमी चुने जायेंगे उन को कम से कम देहात का तजर्बा होगा । इस तरह से होने से बहुत अच्छे ढंग से आपका काम चल सकेगा । यही मेरा अमेंडमेंट है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस को गवर्नमेंट मंजूर कर लेगी ।

Shri Rane: My amendment is to the effect that there should be 10 non-officials and out of them, 5 shall be agriculturists.

Mr. Speaker: Shri N. Rachiah's amendment also says that 5 shall be agriculturists.

Shri Rane: I do not agree with my hon. friends, Shri N. Rachiah and M. Gowda and Shri Bibhuti Mishra, that all the Government servants and high officials are bureaucrats, soulless, unsympathetic or callous. I had the good fortune to represent the growers of cotton on the Indian Central Cotton Committee. I can say from my experience that I have found them most sympathetic to the interests of the growers. To say that all the officials are soulless is, I think, most incorrect.

I also happen to be a member of the Export Advisory Council.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Therefore, he says they are sympathetic.

Shri Rane: They are sympathetic. I will cite one instance. In 1954, in Nasik onions were sold at Annas 8 per maund. When I went from the Export Advisory Council meeting to my district, I read a statement in the Press that in Nasik the markets were so glutted that onions were selling at Annas 8 per maund. You might be remembering that last December in Delhi, we purchased onions at Annas 8 per seer. But in Nasik it was sold at Annas 8 per maund. So I wrote a letter to the Commerce Ministry to permit export, it was immediately allowed.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Hazaffarpur Central): Was it because nobody takes onions in Nasik?

Shri Rane: No. It was because of the peak season. and dumping in the market.

When the President of the Onion Co-operative Society met me three days ago, I asked him about the current rate of onion in Nasik. He said it was Rs. 3 per bag. There is a peak period after the harvest. That is why this Bill is very important from the point of view of the agriculturist. The point I am making is that to say that all these officers are soulless, unsympathetic etc. is not correct.

My amendment says that 5 agriculturist representatives should be there on the Board. I say this because they are the best persons to know their interests. Many problems and questions will arise in the implementation of this Act and the agriculturists will be the best persons to tackle those difficulties. Therefore, I have moved my amendment to give due representation to the agriculturists.

Shri B. K. Das : Although I have not tabled any amendment, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point. I find that there is no member who is a whole-time officer in this Board. Only the Secretary,

who is not a member, is working whole-time. I think at least the Vice-Chairman, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee, should be made whole-time. There should be at least one person who should be able to give his whole-time attention to the work. I think there will be many problems arising and in a work of such a dimension, there should be at least one person who should be whole-time.

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय (रायसेन) : मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि इस क्लाज पर जो अमेन्डमेंट मूव किये गये हैं उन में ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को रखने की बात कही गई है । मेरा विचार यह है कि अगर उन में ऐग्रिकल्चर और कोआपरेटिव्ज के एक्स्पर्टस रक्खे जायें तो बेहतर होगा । सिर्फ ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्टस को रखने का मतलब यह होगा कि उन को ऐग्रिकल्चर का तजुर्बा हो सकता है और वह उस में एक्स्पर्ट हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जो हमारा कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट है अगर उस से वह वाकिफ न होंगे तो उन को रखने से कोई फायदा न होगा । बड़े बड़े ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स और छोटे छोटे ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स दोनो ही कभी कभी कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट के खिलाफ होते हैं । इस लिये सिर्फ इन अल्फाज को रखने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा । जैसा कि मेरे लायक दोस्त ने अभी फरमाया कि यह तो एक पालिसी मेकिंग और फाइनेंसिंग बाडी होगी जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स ऐंड रीजन्स में भी लिखा है । इस में यकीनन एक्स्पर्टस की जरूरत होगी, दूसरे यह कि लोक सभा का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन हो, तीसरे यह कि इस में नान-आफिशलस की संख्या बढाई जाये । तो नान-आफिशल्स की संख्या बढ़ जाने से या लोक सभा का मेम्बर हो जाने से बोर्ड में नामिनेट होने की कपैसिटी और एफिशिएन्सी तो पैदा नहीं होती । इस लिये मेरी तजवीज है कि इस दफा में जो भी अल्फाज रक्खे गये हैं उन में गुंजाइश है । लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब जब अमेन्डमेंट्स का जवाब दें तो इस चीज को थोड़ा साफ कर दें तो फिर जो एक किस्म की गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई, है वह दूर हो जायेगी । तो सवाल यह है कि जैसा क्लाज ३ के सब क्लाज २(१) में है :

"(i) ten members representing the Central Government to be nominated by that Government in such manner as may be prescribed;"

इस का मतलब यह है कि "प्रेस्काइब्ड बाई रूल्स" यानी जो रूल्स बनेंगे, उन रूल्स के मुताबिक दस आदमी नामिनेट होगें, दस आदमी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रिप्रेजेन्ट करेंगे, लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं होगा कि वह सब आफिशल्स ही होंगे । ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि उम में कुछ नान-आफिशल्स हों जिन को गवर्नमेंट रिकग्नाइज करे कि वह अपनी लाइन के एक्स्पर्ट हैं और वह उस को रिप्रेजेन्ट करें । ऐसे रूल्स हों जिन के जरिये से सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन भी हो लेकिन रिप्रेजेन्ट करने वाले अपनी लाइन के एक्स्पर्ट हों । अगर उन में नान आफिशल्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा नामिनेट किये जायेंगे तो यह गुंजाइश हो सकती है कि जो नानआफिशल आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं वह अपने रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव भेजेंगे । लेकिन जब गवर्नमेंट रुपया लगायेगी तो ऐसे आदमी होने चाहियें जो उस के इन्टरेस्ट सामने रखते हुए काम करें । जो इस बोर्ड को कंडक्ट करेंगे उन को चाहिये कि वह नान आफिशिल भी हों और साथ ही साथ गवर्नमेंट उन को नामिनेट करे, और गवर्नमेंट का उन के ऊपर कांफिडेन्स हों ।

मैं इस तजवीज को मुनासिब नहीं समझता कि बोर्ड बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा हो । मेरा ख्याल तो यह है कि २० मेम्बर भी बहुत ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन चंकि इस वक्त २०आदमियों का बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है, इस लिये इस सूची में घटा बढ़ी करना मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता । जो ब्यू प्वाइंट यहां जाहिर किये गये हैं उन को सामने रखते हुए ऐसे रूल्स बनाये जायें जिस में कि जैसा मेरे लायक दोस्त ने फरमाया और कल मैं ने भी अर्ज किया था, जैसे आल इंडियाकोआपरेटिव यूनियन है, जो की आप की ही बोडी है, रिकग्नाइजड बोडी है, जिस को हम और आप ऐप्रिशिएट करते हैं और जो दूसरी नान-आफिशल एजंसियां हो सकती हैं, उन के आदमियों को आप अपनी तरफ से नामिनेट कर सकें ।

साथ ही साथ जो आफिशल्स और नान-आफिशल्स का भेद है वह भी हटना चाहिये । मेरी दृष्टि से अब अगर हम इस तरह से उन में भेद करें और जनता के लोग आफिशल्स को अविश्वास की दृष्टि से देखें तो यह ठीक बात नहीं है । जैसे हम बदलते जा रहे हैं, उसी के लिहाज से उन का आउटलुक भी बदलता जा रहा है । दूसरे कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट के बढ़ने से उन का आउटलुक और भी तब्दील होगा । वह अपने आप तब्दील नहीं होंगे लेकिन आइन्दा ऐक्शन और रिऐक्शन ऐसा होगा कि जिस की वजह से आफिशल्स

[पंडित सी०एन० मालवीय]

का आउटलुक बदलता जायेगा । जितने ही ज्यादा नान-आफिशल्स आते जायेंगे उतना ही उन के ऊपर असर पड़ेगा और मेरे ख्याल से उन को अच्छी तरह से ऐकोमोडेट किया जा सकेगा । मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर अपनी तकरीर के दौरानमें मिनिस्टर साहब इस चीज को साफ कर दें तो बहुत सी ग़लतफहमी दूर हो जाएगी और बहुत सी एमेंडमेंटस जो की मूव की जा चूकी हैं, उनको प्रेस करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी ।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह (जिला गाजीपुर-पूर्व व जिला बलिया-दक्षिण-पश्चिम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धारा १८ के अन्दर जिस का ताल्लुक शेयर कैपिटल इत्यादि से है मेरा एक एमेंडमेंट है जिस का नम्बर १२६ है और उसे मैं पेश करता हूं । यह एमेंडमेंट बहुत ही साधारण सा है इसमें यह लिखा है :

> "recognised associations and joint stock companies dealing in agricultural produce may subscribe for five thousand shares."

Shri A. P. Jain: That is not under discussion.

Shri Seshagiri Rao: Not under this clause.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : इसमें मैं यह चाहता हूं कि ज्वायंट स्टाक कम्पनीज जो हैं.....

Shri A. P. Jain: That clause is not under discussion.

Mr. Speaker : We are considering only clause 3.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): This clause, dealing the constitution of the Board is very important because the Board is the top body and it lays down the policy and finances the whole scheme envisaged in the Bill. I do not agree with the criticism levelled against the officers as fair and I also see that the Bill tries to make the composition of the Board as representative as possible. Even then, I feel it is not sufficiently broad-based. There are ten officers to be nominated by the Government. Then, again, there are three officers to represent special interests like the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and the Forward Markets Commission. These sepcial interests are there only for the sake of co-ordination and integration of work. But, for laying down policies, I feel it is necessary that representatives who deal with agriculture in the various areas of the country should be on the Board because agricultural practices as well as land tenure vary from place to place. So, for the Board to know the actual conditions of the agricultural worker, there must be a sufficiently strong element on the Board representing agriculture in various sectors of the country.

I do not agree that special weightage should be given to workers as such, although I feel that they should also be represented. On the whole, I urge that greater representation should be given to agriculture or, at least, to the members coming under sub-clause (v), so that the Board may be broad-based and its policies may be sound and helpful in the implementation of the Act.

पंडित ठाकूर दास भार्गव : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, यह बोडी जो कि क्लाज ३ के तहत बनाया जाएगा वह इस एक्ट को इम्प्लेमेंट (क्रियान्वित) करने के लिए बनाया जाएगा और जब मैं इस बोर्ड के फंक्शंस (कार्य) को देखता हूं तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जितने वाइड (विस्तृत) इस बोर्ड क फंक्शंस हैं उनको डिसचार्ज (निभाने) करने के फलस्वरूप वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में छा जाएगा । उसके जो फंकशंस हैं वे बेशुमार हैं । इस में तो यह कहा गया है कि इसका काम पालिसी को ले-डाउन (निर्धारित) करना होगा । लेकिन जब मैं क्लाज ६ को देखता हूं और जो फंक्शंस इसके बहांपर दर्ज हैं उनको देखता हुं और इसके साथ ही साथ दफा १० को देखता हूं जिस का ताल्लुक कि इसकी एग्जेक्टिव कमिटी (कार्य-पालिका समिति) से है, तो यह पाता हूं कि जितने काम भी एक एग्जेक्टिव कमिटी के हो सकते हैं वे सब वहां पर दर्ज हैं । लेकिन इन सब कामों को करने के लिये जो नम्बर इस बोर्ड के मैम्बरों का रखा गया है वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है । वैसे आम तौर पर ऐसे बोर्ड में बहुत ज्यादा मैम्बर्स की जरूरत तो नहीं होती है लेकिन ताहम मैं समझता हूं जितने मैम्बर आप एक मामूली से मामूली कमेटी में रखते हैं जैसे कि कोमोडोटीज कमिटी (वस्तु समिति) में, तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस नम्बर को बढा दिया जाना चाहिए । जितने वाइड इसके फंकशंस हैं और जिस तरह से यह उन्हें डिसचार्ज करेगा, जिस तरह से कि यह सारे प्रासेस (विधायन) को देखेगा मार्किटिंग करेगा, उसको देखते हुए मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इसके नम्बर को २० से बढा कर २५ कर दिया जाये । यह नम्बर इतना ज्यादा नहीं

है जिस के बारे में कि यह शिकायत की जा सके कि हम नाजायज तौर पर इसकी सदस्य संख्या को बढा रहे हैं। यह इस तरह का बोर्ड नहीं है कि जिस के केवल एग्जेक्टिव फंकशंस ही हों इसका काम पालिसी ले डाउन करना है और दसरे काम करना है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता कि ज्यादा नहीं तो इसका नम्बर बढा कर २५ कर दिया जाए। यह एक बहुत ही मुनासिब चीज होगी। अगर मेरी यह तजवीज मान ली जाती है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आपने जो तादाद नान-आफिशल्स की रखी है, उसको भी आप बढ़ायें।

अभी मालवीय जी ने बताया और मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी अपनी तकरीर के दौरान में कहा था कि यह जो आफिशल्स और नान-आफिशल्स में भेद भाव है, जहां तक देश की भलाई के कामों का ताल्लुक है, वह जाता रहा है। इन दोनों का सदा ही एक ही नुक्तेनिगाह रहता है। लेकिन जहां पर यह लिखा है कि ten members representing theCentral Govt. इस पर होंगे और नान-आफिशल होंगे, वहां कुछ गलतफहमी उठ खडी होती है। अगर आप-नानआफिशल्स का बोर्ड हटा दें और जिसको चाहें मुकर्रर कर दें, तब तो ठीक है लेकिन जहां पर आपने यह कहा है कि १० मैम्बर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के होंगे उससे तो यही पता चलता है कि ये सब के सब आफिशल्स ही होंगे क्योंकि बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को आपको इसमें रिप्रिजेंटेशन (प्रतिनिधित्व) देना है। इस सारी चीज का ख्याल करते हुए मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह जो तजवीज श्री राने साहब की है या हमारे सरदार इकबाल सिंह की है कि नान-आफिशल्स की तादाद बढ़ाई जाए, यह ठीक है और अगर आप मेरी तजवीज को कि मैम्बरों की तादाद २५ कर दी जाए, एक्सेप्ट (स्वीकार) कर लें, तो नान-आफिशल्स तादाद को बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश बहुत आसानी से निकल आती है। अभी राचय्या साहब ने कहा कि उसके अन्दर एग्रिकलचरल वर्कर्स (खेतिहर) के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव लिए जायें। आखिर हमें करना क्या है। हमें तो लोएस्ट रंग पर जो (निषलेस्तर) एग्रिकल्चरल वर्कर है, जो लैंडलेस लेबरर (भूमीहीन किसान) है, उसका ध्यान रखना है। इसमें शक नहीं कि जो डायरेक्टर्स होंगे वे इनके इंटिरेस्ट (हित) को भी देखेंगे और जो नान-आफिशल्स होंगे वे भी देखेंगे। लेकिन ताहम मैं यह चाहता हूं कि अगर ऐसे शख्स हों जो उसकी खास तकालीफ को समझते हों जो उनके बीच के ही आदमी हों तो बोर्ड को अपनी पालिसी बनाते वक्त उनसे काफी मदद मिल सकती है और ये लोग अपना नुक्तेनज़र बोर्ड के सामने पेश कर सकते हैं और अपनी मांगों पर खास जोर दे सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि कोई हरज की बात नहीं होगी अगर कोई रिप्रिजेंटेटिव एग्रिकलचरल वर्कर्स के और लैंडलेस लेबररर्स के इसमें लिए जायें। आज क्या हो रहा है? पिछले दिनों हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसके बारे में कुछ कहा था और हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कम्पनीस बिल पर जब बहस हो रही थी उस वक्त कहा था और यह वादा भी किया था कि वह दो रिप्रिजेंटेटिव वर्कर्स के भी बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के ऊपर लेंगे। तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि चीज भी बनें उसमें लोएस्ट रंग पर जो आदमी हैं उनको रिप्रिजेंट करने वाले भी बोर्ड के ऊपर लिए जायें। कई तरह के इंटिरेस्टस को आप इस बोर्ड पर रिप्रिजेंटेशन देने का विचार कर रहे हैं और अगर आप एक दो रिप्रिजेंटेटिव एग्रिकलचरल वर्कर्स के भी ले लेंगे तो वे भी अपना कुछ इनफ्लुएंस (प्रभाव) उस पर एगजर्ट (डाल सकेंगे) कर सकेंगे और इस बोर्ड की पालीसी को कुछ लिबरलाइज (उदार) करा सकेंगे। आप इस हाउस में ही देख लीजिये। कई इटिरेस्टस को रिप्रिजेंट करने वाले लोग यहां पर हैं। यहां ऐसे मैम्बर साहिबान भी हैं जो छोटे आदमियों को रिप्रिजेंट करते हैं और ऐसे भी हैं जो हाइएस्ट को रिप्रिजेंट करते हैं और सब अपना अपना नुक्तेनज़र पेश करते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कम्पोज़िट असर हो जाता है।

इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि २० की तादाद को बढ़ाकर २५ कर दिया जाए और साथ ही साथ नान-आफिशल मैम्बर्स की तादाद को बढ़ा दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि इस बोर्ड को उसी तरह से काम करना चाहिए जिस तरह से कि नान-आफिशल बाडी काम करती है। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है। मैं किसी आफिशल के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं जानता हूं कि आज अफसरों के बीच में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जोकि लड़ कर भी ग्रोअर्ज (उत्पादक) को फायदा पहुचाने की कोशिश करते हैं। कितने ही अफसर मैंने इस तरह से लड़ते हुए देखे हैं। आज आफिशल्स का नुक्तेनिगाह बहुत चेंज (बदला हुआ) है। लेकिन ताहम अगर जिन को आप फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं उनका नम्बर ज्यादा हो तो आपकी सारी पालिसी को

[पंडित ठाकूर दास भार्गव]

चार चान्द लग जायेंगे । इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि आप एक तो नम्बर बढ़ायें, दूसरे एग्रिकलचरल वर्कर्स को इसमें रिप्रिजेंटेशन दें और तीसरे नान-अफिशल एलिमेंट (तत्व) को और ज्यादा इसमें स्थान दें ।

श्री बन्सीलाल (जयपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस क्लाज के अनुसार जो बोर्ड बनने वाला है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव यह देता हूं कि इसमें जहां आपने नान-आफिशल्स का नम्बर ७ रखा है उसको बढ़ाकर आप तकरीबन १२ कर दें और उसमें और जो पांच मैम्बर लिए जायें वे स्टेट वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशंस (भंडार नियम) के लिए जायें । जो सैंट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन है उसके डायरेक्टर तो होंगे मगर इस में स्टेटस के कोई रिप्रिजेंटेटिव नहीं हैं । मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि

the State Warehousing Corporation plus the State Apex Co-operative Banks or any other co-operative bank working in the State

उन सब के कुल मिलाकर ५ नुमाइंदे कम से कम इस बोर्ड में होने चाहियें ।

इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है ।

Shri A. P. Jain: Broadly speaking, the proposals made can be classified as follows—that the size of the Board should be increased, that the proportion of non-officials should be increased, that certain provision should be made in the statute for specialised representation and some minor suggestions have been made. The House will agree that a Board of this size has to be one of manageable size. Several proposals have been made for increasing the size of the Board. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava wants it to be raised to 25; that is the original proposal not contained in any of the amendments. Shri Gowda wants it to be raised to 23. The recent amendment of Sardar Iqbal Singh seeks to raise it to 22. Left to myself, I would not like to alter the size of the Board. There are already six members more than what was recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee, but bowing to the general opinion expressed here, I accept the amendment of Sardar Iqbal Singh to raise the size to 22. Both these additional members will be non-officials.

A clarification has been sought from me about the ten members representing the Central Government. I want to make it clear that these members will be representing the various Ministries which are in one way or another directly or indirectly concerned with the development of co-operatives or with transport or communication. They will be officials. There is no possibility of any non-official being included in the ten members provided in item (i) of sub-clause (2). I think that so far as that is concerned, it should give a certain amount of satisfaction to the hon. Members who have spoken on that matter.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra has gone to the length of saying that only those officials must be appointed who come from the rural areas. I consider that the acceptance of that principle would vitiate the efficient working of the Government. An officer is an officer and he is charged with the discharging of certain functions. If any such discrimination is made, the running of the Government will become impossible. In appointing officers, of course, we will choose only those who are discharging the relevant function. So far as non-officials are concerned, there is no doubt that they must essentially represent the rural interest. I am using the term "rural interest" in a very wide sense. There might be an agriculturist who may be totally opposed to the co-operative movement. Should he come on this Board because he is an agriculturist? This Board has got certain functions, and only those persons who are more suited for the fulfilment of those functions must be put on it. Is there any law enacted by any civilised country where all these small fractional representations are provided for? We are developing ourselves into a nation, and it pains me to find that at every stage some very minor considerations are brought in.

I had said in my reply to the general discussion that all the non-officials must essentially represent the rural interest. They will represent the agricultural labourers. They will represent the farmer, particularly the medium and the small farmer. They will represent the co-operators who have been working all their life or at least for a sufficiently long time in developing this movement. I do not see any reason why a man who has been devoting all his life to develop the co-operative movement should be excluded from it merely because he is not holding a patch of land. All those considerations will be borne in mind, and only those persons who represent the rural interest and who can help in the

fulfilment of the objects of this Bill will be nominated on the Board.

I am afraid I cannot accept any amendment for the incorporation of any clause for the representation of this or that clause, but I have stated the general policy which we propose to follow.

Shri Das has raised a very relevant point that there must be one permanent man on this Board and on the Executive Committee. In fact, that was very much before the Rural Credit Survey Commitee, and that Committee recommended that this Board must be a very high-powered Board and that the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, who is the highest official, should be the Vice-Chairman of the Board, and in his capacity as Vice-Chairman, he should be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Committee had further recommended that the Secretary of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture must be relieved of his routine administrative functions and that he should devote the major portion of his time to this work. Government attaches the highest importance to it, and what Shri Das has in mind is already before us and we are going to work upon it.

Shri Bansal: Then he will no longer remain as Secretary?

Shri A. P. Jain: He will remain as Secretary.

Shri Bansal: Only in name.

Shri A. P. Jain: He will remain as Secretary and will deal with the major policies, but routine matters would be transferred to another officer. He will devote the major portion of his time to this important work because this is also a ministerial work.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The Agriculture Ministry will really become the Ministry of Agriculture after this Bill has been passed and implemented.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is all what I have to say on this clause.

Mr. Speaker: I will put Sardar Iqbal Singh's amendment No. 167 to the vote of the House. I understand the hon. Minister accepts it. He may formally move it.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 12—

for "seven non-officials" *substitute* "nine non-officials".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 12 —

for "seven non-officials" *substitute* "nine non-officials".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Rane: I am not pressing my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I am also not pressing my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rachiah is not here. What about Shri Gowda?

Shri Madiah Gowda: My amendment is practically accepted by the hon. Minister. I would like to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Shri Chowdhury's amendments Nos. 35 and 36.

The question is :

Page 3, line 2—

for "ten members" *substitute* "six members".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

after line 18 *add* :

"(vi) four members representing All-India associations or organisations of co-operatives."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the other amendment of Shri Rachiah to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 3 —

after line 18, *add* :

"(c) five shall be agricultural workers."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

NEW CLAUSE 3A

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुष्टगी) : I beg to move :

Page 3—

after line 23, *insert* :

"3A. With effect from such date as the Central or the State Governments may by notification in the Official Gazette, fix in this behalf there shall be Central or State Advisory Boards consisting of members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assemblies, as the case may be, with other nominated officials and non-officials who are expert or have experience in the corporation to guide and advise the Board in the matter of policy and implementation of procedure to serve the purpose."

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तथ्य है कि को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट ज्यादातर जनता की सहायता और सहयोग पर निर्भर रहती है । जब तक हम लोगों और गांवों में बसने वाले किसानों का सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं करते, उस वक्त तक हम इस मूवमेंट को ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं । मैं इस बात के हक में नहीं हूं कि एग्जेक्टिव कमेटी और दीगर टैक्निकल कमेटीज में नान-आफिशियल्ज की संख्या बढ़ाई जायें । लेकिन जनता का सहयोग और सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि जनता के प्रतिनिधियों के एडवाइजरी बोर्डस् बनाय जायें । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो बोर्ड बनायें, उन में स्टेट असेम्बलीज के मेम्बर और गांवों के अन्य प्रतिनिधि हों । इसके अतिरिक्त एक सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाया जाये, जिस में काफी एम० पी० रखे जायें । उस में फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज भी हों उस मिनिस्ट्री के सेक्रेटरी उस में हो सकते हैं या मिनिस्ट्र उस के चेयरमैन हो सकते हैं । दूसरे आफिसर्ज को भी लिया जा सकता है । इस नई धारा को रखने से मेरा मतलब यह है कि इन एडवाइजरी बोर्ड्ज में मूवमेंट की पालिसीज, प्रोसीजर की विभिन्न तक्लीफ़ात, लोकल लेन-देन में पेश आने वाली मुश्किलात दूसरी रिजनल डिफ़ीकल्टीज, डिस्ट्रिब्यशन आफ लोन्ज और मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज की तक्लीफ़ात इत्यादि समस्याओं के बारे में जो ब्यूपायंट्स रखे जायें, उन पर विचार कर के एग्जेक्टिव और मैनेजिंग बाडीज उन को अमल में लायें । मूवमेंट को बढ़ाने के लिये जिस जरिये से भी सुझाव आवे उसे रिसीव किया जाये लेकिन स्टेट्यूटरी पावर देकर एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड कायम किया जाये और जैसा कि क्रेडिट सर्वे रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है वह कम से कम साल में एक या दो मर्तबा मिले । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि हो सके तो तीन चार मर्तबा मिले, लेकिन कम से कम दो मर्तबा तो जरूर मिले क्योंकि हमको मुल्क में इस मूवमेंट को काफी बढ़ाना है । यह एडवाइजरी बोर्ड सेंट्रल लेविल पर ही नहीं होने चाहियें बल्कि स्टेट लेविल पर भी होने चाहिये क्योंकि हम अपने सिस्टम को पुख्ता बनाना चाहते हैं । स्टेट्स के बोर्डर्स में भी १४ या १५ मेम्बर रखे जायें और उनमें से आठ असेम्बली के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं, या लोकल बाडीज के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं, या डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की तरफ से मेम्बर भेजे जा सकते हैं, या कोआपरेटिव के मेम्बरों को लिया जा सकता है । मेरा मतलब यह है कि सेंट्रल और स्टेट लेविल पर कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बढ़ाने के लिये मैशिनरी होनी चाहिये ताकि जनता की तरफ से भी सरकार को पूरा सहयोग मिले और जनता की तकलीफें भी सरकार तक पहुंच जायें । इस लिये एडवाइजरी बोर्ड का क्लाज बहुत जरूरी है । मैं समझता हूं कि सहकार मूवमेंट का यह अशद जरूरी उसूल है कि जनता की तकलीफों को जानने के लिये इस किस्म के बोर्ड होने चाहियें । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस आमेंडमेंट को कबूल कर लेंगे ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri A. P. Jain: I have already stated that the Government has accepted the principle of appointing an advisory board as recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. It has recommended that there should be a common advisory board for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Reserve Bank and the Development and Warehousing Board. It was for that reason that the provision for the creation of the advisory board was not included in the Bill. The board will be set up as recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. But, I regret, I cannot accept this amendment. So far as the State Governments are concerned, it

will be up to them to create an Advisory Board. Many of them have some type of body which advises on matters connected with co-operation but I am afraid I cannot agree to the inclusion of the amendment in the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

after line 23, *insert* :

"3A. With effect from such date as the Central or the State Governments may by notification in the Official Gazette, fix in this behalf there shall be Central or State Advisory Boards consisting of members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assemblies, as the case may be with other nominated officials and non-officials who are expert or have experience in the corporation to guide and advise the Board in the matter of policy and implementation of procedure to serve the purpose."

The motion was negatived.

(**Clause 4**—*Disqualification for being a member of Board*).

Shri Seshagiri Rao: I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 26 and 27. —

omit "or has suspended payment of his debts"

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 30—

after "turpitude" *insert* :

"or has been found guilty of tax evasion".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are before the House.

Shri Seshagiri Rao: Sir, clause 4 says that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, or for being, a member of the Board who is or at any time has been, adjudicated insolvent or has suspended payment of his debts or has compounded with his creditors. I am not objecting to the principle behind this clause. Mine is a legal objection. I want to know why the suspension of payment of debts is considered to be an act of insolvency by the Minister. Mere suspension of payment of debts is not an act of insolvency. There are nearly seven or eight acts of insolvency mentioned in section 6 of the Provincial Insolvency Act. If he makes a transfer of all or substantially all his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally, if he makes a transfer of his property with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, if he makes any transfer of his property which would, under certain enactments, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent, if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he departs from his usual place of business or otherwise absents himself or secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him or if any of his property has been sold in execution of the decree of any court for the payment of money or if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of that Act or—this is important—if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts, then certain consequences follow. Mere suspension is not an act of insolvency. When he gives notice—and then only —he commits an act of insolvency. Otherwise, suspension may mean postponement also. Postponement of payment of debts is not an act of insolvency. Therefore, I have given an amendment to omit the words 'or has suspended payment of his debts'. It should have read :

"or has given notice that he has suspended."

Again, section 6 (h) of that Act says that a debtor commits an act of insolvency if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any court for the payment of money. There are nearly seven acts of insolvency mentioned there. I suppose the hon. Minister does not mind if a person is imprisoned in execution of the decree for the payment of money. He can come out and still be there. I think it is not his intention.

Then, the last portion of clause 4 reads ".....or has compounded with his creditors.". I do not know in what way it is an act of insolvency. It is nowhere mentioned in the Provincial Insolvency Act. Section 38 of that Act speaks of compositions and schemes of arrangement. Where a debtor, after an order of adjudication, submits a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the court may consider the proposal. So, it is better to have only the words ".....

[Shri Seshagiri Rao]

is or at any time has been adjudged insolvent". I have not given an amendment to that effect but I suggest to the hon. Minister that this would cover the cases he has in mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We are much behind schedule.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: That is what I was also going to say. I will be very brief.

The purpose of my amendment is to include a disqualification for tax evasion. We feel very strongly about it. I have put it here, after the words 'moral turpitude'. When the State Bank of India Bill was discussed here and in connection with some other Bills also, we wanted to include this as a disqualification, so far as the appointment of members for the Board is concerned. There are so many Boards in this country. We feel that when we constitute such Boards we must see that tax evaders do not find a place there. This point has gained more importance in recent times, because of certain revelations. You are aware, Sir, only the other day we have come to know from the findings of an eminent economist, Prof. Kaldor, wherein he has pointed out some facts about tax evasion, that there is tax evasion in the country to the extent of Rs. 300 crores, although the Finance Minister said that it is only to the extent of Rs. 30 crores. These people who evade payment of taxes, whose cases are found out later on, should not have a place in such Boards. It has been pointed out by this Rural Credit Survey Committee, that one of the reasons for the failure of co-operative movement is that there was dishonesty. Therefore, those dishonest people who do not pay tax to the Exchequer should not be included in this Board that is being formed.

2 P.M.

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as the first amendment is concerned, the three conditions, namely, adjudication as insolvent, suspension of payment and compounding with the creditors, are independent. The latter two conditions that is, suspension of payment of debts and compounding debts with creditors, are not necessarily connected with acts of insolvency. The hon. Member said that notice of suspension of debts is an act of insolvency. Suspension of debts follows notice of suspension; actually,, suspension follows notice.

Shri Seshagiri Rao: I read the wording of the section. They are not my own.

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact, we have put it much milder; that is, we have only attached the qualificaiton to an act which follows the notice of suspension. Actually, they are independent and I do not accept the amendment.

So far as evasion of tax is concerned, I fully share the abhorrence of Shri N. B. Chowdhury for tax evaders. I have consulted the Ministry of Law and they have advised me that a person, who has been convicted under the Indian Income-Tax Act for the evasion of tax, will be deemed to have committed an offence involving moral turpitude. Therefore, part of the object of his amendment is already covered in that clause. But, perhaps, a tax would be interpreted in a much larger context. It may be that a man may have evaded an octroi tax or he may have been convicted for evading an octroi tax. I do not think we can carry that thing so far. But, in view of the advice given to me by the Ministry of Law that persons who have been found guilty of evading income-tax are covered by this clause, I do not think that the amendment moved by Shri N. B. Chowdhury is one that should be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is

Page 3, lines 26 and 27—

omit "or has suspended payment of his debts"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 30—

after "turpitude" *insert* :

"or has been found guilty of tax evasion".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—

(Term of office of member . . . . . of Board) . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we take up clause 5. Are there any amendments?

Shri Rane: I am not moving my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will put that clause also to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(*Officers and other employees of Board*)

Shri Krishna Chandra (Mathura Distt. West) : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 28—

(i) *add* at the end "be such as may be prescribed"

(ii) *omit* lines 29 to 33.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 25—

add at the end :

"and these officers shall preferably be from villages"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, these two amendments are betore the House. I would request hon. Members to be very brief, giving only their points, lest we may lose to chance of discussing certain clauses.

Shri Krishna Chandra: Sir, I will be very brief. This clause refers to the appointment of Secretary of the Board, conditions of service and the method of appointment of other officers who will be employed in this Board. Under this clause, as regards the Secretary, all these things like method of appointment and conditions of service including the scale of pay shall be fixed by rules to be framed by the Central Government ; and, as regards the other officers the power has been given to the Board to frame regulations on these matters. I wish to say that this Board is an important Board and as such it is expected that in this Board there will be a number of officers having very high responsibilities and drawing high salaries. Therefore, when in the Government of India for the appointment of such high officers there are rules framed by the Central Government, I do not understand why such high officers should be appointed in the Board as per the rules framed by the Board itself. I think the Central Government should have the power to frame the rules for the appointment of officers employed in the board as also about their conditions of service.

विभूति मिश्र: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लाज (खंड) ८ पर जो मैं नें अपना एमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) नम्बर ६८ दिया है वह इस प्रकार है

Page 4, line 25 —

add at the end :

"and these officers shall preferably be from villages."

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन है कि आज चूंकि गांव वालों का कोई असर नहीं होता इसलिये उनके बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास लड़के बगैर काम के बैठे रहते हैं और अगर आप शहरों में दफतरों में काम करने वाले अफसरों का हिसाब लगाईये तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उनमें बहुत ज्यादा तादाद (संख्या) शहर वालों की होती है और होता यह है कि शहरों में जितने आदमी रहते हैं उन्हीं के रिश्तेदार और लड़कों वगैरह को जहां दफ्तर में कोई जगह खाली हुई, मिल जाती है और गांव वालों को चांस नहीं मिल पाता । मैं चाहता हूं कि गांवों मे जो स्टोर हाउसेज (भंडार) या मार्केटिंग हाउसेस सब डिवीजनों में बनेंगे, उनमें गांवों के पढ़े लिखे आदमियों को छोटे छोटे अफसरों की जगहों पर तैनात कीजिये और गांव के बारेम चूंकि उनको काफी जानकारी होगी और चूंकि वे किसानों से अच्छी तरह मिलना जुलना जानते हैं और उनकी सारी कठिनाइयों को जानते हैं, इसलिये वे ठीक तरह काम कर सकेंगे और गांव वालों को राहत पहुंचा सकेंगे ।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि संत विनोबा किस तरह से गांव गांव पैदल यात्रा कर रहे हैं और गांव वालों को हर प्रकार की राहत देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और वह बराबर यह कहते हैं कि शहर और गांव में बड़ा फर्क है और वह गांव और शहर के इस भेद और असमानता को दूर करने के लिये दस, दस, और बीस, घीस मील की पैदाल यात्रा रोज कर रहे हैं और गांव वालों की हर प्रकार की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का वह नंगा फकीर अपने अनोखे ढंग पर प्रयत्न कर रहा है आपने भी कहा है हम एक नेशन (राष्ट्र) बनाने जा रहे हैं, ठीक है आप उसको बनायें और वह कहीं दसबीस वर्ष में जाकर आपकी नेशन बनेगी लेहै और ज तत्काल राहत पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता आप अफ इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें जो आप अफसर रक्खें वे जहां तक

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

हो सके गांव से रक्खें क्योंकि वे बखूबी उस काम को चला सकेंगे। और गांव वालों को सफलतापूर्वक राहत पहुंचा सकेंगे। अब जहां गांव वाले मिल ही न सकें वहां पर लाचारी है लेकिन कोशिश आपकी यही होनी चाहिये कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गांवों से अफसरान लिये जायें ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या ऐसा करना कांस्टीट्यूशन (संविधान) के बरखिलाफ (विरुद्ध) नहीं होगा ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : संविधान का तो अर्थ आपको लगाना है और आपको इसको इस तरह इंटरप्रेट (निर्वचन) करना चाहिये। हमने देखा कि जब सन् १९३५ का ऐक्ट हमारे सामने पेश किया गया तो गांधी जी ने उसका ऐसा अर्थ लगाया था कि सारे अंग्रेज घबड़ा उठे थे, तो उनका इंटरप्रेटेशन करना तो आपके हाथ में है। दूसरी बात यह है कि एक किसान की २५ एकड़ जमीन की सीलिंग (अधिकतम सीमा) मुकर्रर हो जाने के बाद उन किसानो के पास कोआपरेटिव्स (सहकारी संस्थायें) में आने के सिवाय दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि कम से कम इस विभाग में गांव वालों को रक्खें और शहर वालों को उसमें से हटा दें। इसमें जो अफसर रहते हैं वह शहर में ही रहते है, वह तो गांव में जायेंगे नहीं। गांव की छोटी छोटी कमियों को गांव वाले ही दूर कर सकेंगे। साथ ही गांव का आदमी काम बड़ी ईमानदारी से करेगा क्योंकि वह खेतिहार है इस लिये बड़े परिश्रम से करेगा।

Shri N. M. Lingam: I have my amendments—38 and 39.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I called upon the hon. Members who wanted to move their amendments, the hon. Member did not stand up. Anyway, he may move them now.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I beg to move:

(i) Page 4—

after line 21, *insert* :

"(1A) The Central Government shall in consultation with the Board appoint all other officers of the Board drawing a salary of rupees one thousand or more per month."

(ii) Page 4, line 29—

after "Secretary" *insert* :

"and other officers drawing a salary of rupees one thousand or more per month."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are also before the House.

Shri N. M. Lingam: My amendment relate to the appointment of other officers of the Board. According to the Bill, the Board takes power for the appointment of all officers except the secretary. My amendment No. 38 as well as amendment No. 39 seek to provide that officers drawing salaries exceeding Rs. 1,000 should be appointed by the Government. It is not my intention, by moving these amendments, to fetter the hands of the Board. The Board is an autonomous body and it should have discretion in the matter of selection of officers. But even so, I feel that in the interests of the Board it is necessary that men for higher posts carrying a salary of Rs. 1,000 or more should be appointed by the Government. Otherwise, the Board is bound to be accused of nepotism, favouritism and of taking in inefficient people and thereby ruining the worknig of the Board. I agree that the Board is a high-powered body. But I would only request the hon. Minister to consider if it will not be in the larger interests of the Board itself to accept my amendments.

I would also suggest that if it is not possible to accept my amendment to sub-clause (1) of clause 8,—I would urge this point—at least in the matter of prescribing regulations for the appointment of officers carrying salaries higher than Rs. 1,000, Government should have the responsibility. The Bill provides that even for laying down the regulations the Board is competent to do so in respect of all officers except for the Secretary. My point is, at least in the matter of laying down the regulations and qualifications, etc, the Government should have the power to do so in respect of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 1,000 or more. That will go a long way in infusing confidence among the people in respect of the working of the Board and also in respect of recruitment of personnel.

Shri A. P. Jain: This Board is going to be a high-powered Board. It is going to be an autonomous Board. The proposal is to entrust it with a sum of not less than Rs. 30 crores during the next five years. Should we start with diffidence or with want of confidence in the Board? I want to give the highest powers to the Board, so that it might achieve results. Any want of confidence on our part would, to that extent, militate against the efficient functioning of the Board. It is always the custom in

autonomous Boards that the power of appointment is given to the Board and the terms and conditions of service are laid down by the Board, so that the officers may look up to the Board and work efficiently. I have no apprehension that the Board will show any nepotism, and so I am afraid I cannot accept any of the amendments moved.

So far as the question of appointing people from the villages is concerned, according to the Constitution everybody will have equal rights. The hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, seems to be working under some misapprehension. This clause does not deal with the appointment of the officers of the primary credit society or of storage or warehousing at any level. It only deals with the employees of the Development Board whose number is by no means going to be very large. In any case, keeping in mind the provisions of the Constitution, I am afraid I cannot accept Shri Bibhuti Mishra's amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

after line 21 *insert* :

"(1A) The Central Government shall in consultation with the Board appoint all other officers of the Board drawing a salary of rupees one thousand or more per month."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now come to amendment No. 68.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg leave to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 28—

(i) *add* at the end "be such as may be prescribed"

(ii) *omit* lines 29 to 33.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 29—

after "Secretary" *insert* :

"and other officers drawing a salary of rupees one thousand or more per month"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no other amendment to this clause. I shall put the clause to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

..**Clause 9**—(*Functions of Board*)

Shri Rane: I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 9—

after "implements" *insert* :

"including engines"

(ii) Page 5, line 10—

after "articles" *insert* :

"and working bullocks"

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 9—

after "implements" *insert* "iron and steel necessary for making agricultural implements".

(ii) Page 5—

after line 10 *add* :

"(e) plan and promote crop insurance".

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 5—

after line 10, *add* :

"(e) plan and promote programme through co-operative societies, State Warehousing Corporations, State Co-operative Banks, and National Warehousing Corporation for the purchase and sale of the agricultural produce."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the amendments are now before the House.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The purpose of my two amendments is to include in the functions of the Board the distribution along with other things of iron and steel. It is necessary to include iron and steel because they are essential for making agricultural implements. There is already a provision for distributing agricultural implements. But we know that so far as the peasants in rural areas are concerned, they not only purchase the agricultural implements in the markets but also purchase iron and

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

steel in the market for making agricultural implements through the local blacksmiths. They purchase iron and steel for making tools, lathes and certain other things. In view of the very high price of these materials and the rather unhelpful price policy with regard to iron and steel, it is very necessary that these things should be made available at a reasonable rate to the peasants.

The next point that I wish to make is about the crop insurance. I want to include provision (e) as another paragraph. There is already sub-clause (d). Crop insurance should be one of the functions of the Board. I am aware of the observations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee in so far as this item is concerned. They have said that there are so many difficulties and have said that this would be unrealistic in view of the poor financial resources and other adverse conditions. But we know that in our country, in the past years and in fact every year, the peasants suffer due to drought, flood and many other natural calamities. Nobody comes forward to insure against such calamities although there is fire insurance and marine insurance and there are all sorts of insurance. The poor peasantry needs crop insurance and in other countries it has been found possible to establish this kind of insurance also. I find that there are not adequate crop protection measures in order to insure the crop within a very reasonable period of time. If crop insurance is established, the peasants will not face difficulties. I feel that this provision should, therefore, be included as one of the functions of the Board, so that the Board may also give increasing financial resources for the promotion of this programme. The Government should try to do something with regard to this item.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मेरा एमेंडमेंट क्लाज ६ में है जिस का नम्बर ७५ है । इसके जरिये मैं यह चाहता हूं कि क्लाज ६ (डी) के बाद यह ऐड कर दिया जाए :

> "(e) plan and promote programme through co-operative societies, State Warehousing Corporations, State Co-operative Banks, and National Warehousing Coroprations for the purchase and sale of the agricultural produce."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It would be much better if support to the amendment is given in the form of points and not in the form of speeches.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : मेरा मंशा इस एमेंडमेंट को देने का है कि अगर बोर्ड जरुरी समझे तो वह कोआपप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को स्टेट हाउसिंग कारपोरेशंस, स्टेट कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज वगैरह की मदद, एग्रिकल्चर प्रोड्यूस की खरीद में या उसकी बिक्री में ले सकता है । इसके अलावा अगर यह बोर्ड मुनासिब समझे तो कर्जे वगैरह भी इनके जरिये से अदा कर सकता है ।

इसके अलावा एक मेरा एमेंडमेंट नंबर ७६ है जिसके जरिये से मैं यह चाहता हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है कि हम बोर्ड की एक्टिविटीज पर पहले से ही किसी किस्म की पाबन्दियां लगा दें कि वह कोई ऐसा काम न करे जिस से कि आल इंडिया खादी एंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड या हैंडलूम बोर्ड के काम में कोई इंटरफीयरेंस हो । ऐसा करने से अगर यह बोर्ड कोई अच्छा काम भी करना चाहता है तो वह भी यह नहीं कर सकेगा ।

इस लिये मैं यह चाहता हूं कि मेरी एमेंडमेंट नम्बर्स ७५ और ७६ को एकसेप्ट कर लिया जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member did not move amendment No. 76. He only told me No. 75. Now, he is arguing on 76 also. Does he want to move it also?

Saradar Iqbal Singh: Yes I beg to move :

Page 5—

omit lines 11 to 13.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This amendment is also before the House.

Shri Rane: I have moved amendments Nos. 10 and 11 to seek clarification. The wording here is 'agricultural implements'. I do not know whether implements will include engines. I am doubtful. Therefore I have given amendment No. 10 to say implements including engines. You know, Sir, that mechanisation of agriculture is growing and at least in my district, several agriculturists have purchased oil engines. I want these should be provided specifically in the Act. In my District, the Fruit Sale Co-operative Society has supplied about 30 or 40 oil engines to the agriculturists.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: For pumps?

Shri Rane: For pumps. The society itself has supplied. I want that the provision be clear. At least the hon. Minister should make it clear whether it could be done or not under the existing provisions. I have also suggested that the society should be allowed to supply bullocks by amendment No. 11 etc., if found necessary.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sub-clause (d) is as follows :

> "....for the supply of seeds, manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements and other articles for the development of agricultural produce."

Oil engines are certainly included among other articles as is clear from what has been said before. We have, in this clause, drawn attention to certain articles which are of common use. Any other articles which are found useful for the development of agricultural produce are also included. It was not necessary to categorise all of them. Iron and steel as also oil engines are included there. I hope that hon. Members will agree with the explanation that I have given and will not press the amendments.

As regard the amendment of Sardar Iqbal Singh, I am afraid he has misunderstood the functions of the Board. This Board is not going to deal direct with the co-operative societies or co-operative banks. This Board will deal with State Governments. It will lay down policies for the development of certain types of co-operatives and it will also give finances to the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to deal with the co-operative societies and with co-operative banks inside the State. This Board will also deal with the Central Warehousing Corporation, but not direct with the State Warehousing Corporations. I think it will be infringing too much upon the appropriate function of the State Government that this Board should at all try to deal direct with the co-operative societies or the State Warehousing corporations. So far as his observations regarding sub-clause 3 are concerned, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has been set up by the Government. There is no use doing anything which may develop conflicts or which may develop duplication of working. Therefore, the development of small-scale industries will be the function of that Board and not of this Board.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Crop insurance?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as crop insurance is concerned, I thought the hon. Member had himself replied to his proposal in so far as he referred to the very careful and close examination done by the Rural Credit Survey Committee and the difficulties found by that Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 5, line 9—

after "implements" *insert* "including engines."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 10—

after "articles" *insert* "and working bullocks"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 9—

after "implements" *insert* "iron and steel necessary for making agricultural implements."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 10 *add* :

"(c) plan and promote crop insurance."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 10, *add* :

> "(c) plan and promote programme through co-operative societies, State Warehousing Corporations, State Co-operative Banks, and National Warehousing Corporations for the purchase and sale of the agricultural produce."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

Page 5—

omit lines 11 to 13.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(*Executive Committee of Board*)

Shri N. M. Lingam: I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 16—

after "(a)" *insert* "the Chairman and"

(ii) Page 5, line 27—

for "The Vice Chairman" *substitute* "The Chairman".

(iii) Page 5—

for lines 32 to 34, *substitute*:

"(3) The Executive Committee shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Board as may be prescribed or as the Board may delegate to it."

Shri A. P. Jain: I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 17—

for "two members" *substitute* "three members".

(ii) Page 5, line 19—

for "clause (i)" *substitute* "clauses (i), (ii) and (iv)

(iii) Page 5—

omit line 21.

Shri Madiah Gowda: I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 24—

for "one Member" *substitute* "two members".

(ii) Page 5, line 31—

for "clause (b)" *substitute* "clause (e)".

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I have also given notice of an amendment which is the same as No. 78 moved by Shri Madiah Gowda.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a new one?

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Yes.

Shri Rane: I beg to move:

Page 5—

after line 26, *add*:

"(f) two representatives of agriturists or cultivators."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are before the House.

Shri N. M. Lingam: This clause deals with the constitution of the Executive Committee. As the name indicates, the Executive Committee is the chief executive arm of the Board. The Board lays down the policies and the particular lines on which the Board should function. But, the actual day to day work is done by the Executive Committee. It is our experience that boards only register their approval of the decisions of the Executive Committee in similar organisations. Therefore I wanted to provide through my amendment that the Chairman of the Board should also be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Unless the Chairman watches and keeps himself posted with the daily problems arising before the Executive Committee, he will not be in a position to guide the deliberations of the Board as a whole. The Board at best will meet once in a great while. But the Executive Committee more or less will be in continuous contact with the problems that would be coming before it. Another reason is that the Executive Committee has very little non-official representation. The Secretary of the Agriculture Ministry is sought to be made the Vice-Chairman of the Board. With the preponderance of the official element, it becomes an extension of the Secretariat. It is all the more necessary that the hon. Minister who happens to be the Chairman of the Board should also be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

My other amendment relates to the functions of the Executive Committee. Sub-Clause (3) says:

> "Subject to the general control, direction and superintendence of the Board, the Executive Committee shall be competent to deal with any matter within the competence of the Board."

The nature of the control, direction and superintendence has not been defined. My amendment only seeks to define the sphere of activity of the Executive Committee. I have said that the functions of the Executive Committee may be such as may be prescribed under the rules or as may be delegated by the Board itself. Unless there is clear delegation, the Executive Committee may arrogate to itself all the powers of the Board.

Shri Madiah Gowda: Amendment No. 78 reads :

Page 5, line 24—

for "one member" *substitute* "two members"

While discussing clause 3, the hon. Minister was good enough to raise the non-official element of the Board from seven to nine. Similarly, here we submit that in the executive committee also which is a very important body, there should be a larger non-official element. This executive committee is a body which works from day to day to carry out the objects of the Board. In such an important body it is necessary.....

Shri A. P. Jain: I am accepting it. Don't make a speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is accepting it.

So, the Member need not make a long speech.

Shri Madiah Gowda: I thank him for accepting it.

My other amendment is :

Page 5, line 31—

for "clause (b)" *substitute* "clause (e)"

Sub-clause (2) (b) of clause 10 says :

> "The Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be nominated in such manner as may be prescribed, from among the members referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1)."

Sub-section (1) of clause (b) refers to the officers who are nominated to the Board. But I want that this clause (b) should be changed into clause (e). Under clause (b) it is the officials who will be nominated. The Chairman of this Executive Committee will be generally either the Minister or some official. I feel no doubt about it that though the Chairman will be elected by the Board, since the Board consists of a majority of officials, generally the Chairman will be an official. My object in moving this amendment is that at least the Vice-Chairman should be a non-official. It is not correct that the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and also the Secretary must be all officials in the important Executive Committee which is meant to cater to the needs of the village people. So, I very strongly urge upon the Minister to see his way to accept this very small amendment.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt. —South) : I support the amendments of Shri Lingam that Vice-Chairman be replaced by Chairman and the amendment of Shri Madiah Gowda substituting clause (e) for clause (b).

It looks very awkward that the Chairman should have no place in the Executive Committee. The Chairman will ordinarily be a Minister, and in any corporate body the head of the corporate body should be the executive head. So it looks awkard and not in line. The Chairman may nominate anybody in his place. It may be the Vice-Chairman. So, the wording should be: "The Chairman of the Board or his nominee". In sub-clause (2) (a) also the wording should be:

> "The Chairman of the Board shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee."

As for the amendment of Shri Madiah Gowda, I agree with the argument that at least the Vice-Chairman should be from amongst the non-officials. It is rather awkward that both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman should come from officials. One of them should be a non-official, because the whole purpose is to give a fillip to the agriculturist class.

Shri A. P. Jain: My amendments are simple. They are meant to give greater flexibility in nominations.

So far as the amendment moved by Shri Madiah Gowda is concerned, namely that in clause (e) there should be two members instead of one member I accept it.

Shri Lingam has moved two amendments, one of which is that the Chairman of the Board should be the Chairman of the Executive Commitee. So far as that is concerned, I may say this is going to be practically a whole-time job, and execution of policies is not the function of a Minister. I think it would be too much of a burden upon the Food and Agriculture Minister, who has to administer so many sections of his Ministry, to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Vice-Chairman will also be a whole-time officer. I would have very much liked to put in a non-official there, but if a non-official becomes a whole-time officer, he ceases to be a non-official. It does not add anything to the existing provision.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

As regards Shri Lingam's amendment to sub-clause (3), the Board will of course lay down the limitations on the powers of the Executive Committee, but it would, I think, not be proper to make a provision for the delegation of the powers. I think the process should be the other way, *i.e.*, all the powers may be deemed to have been delegated, but limitations on the delegation may be specifically laid down. I do not think there is any other amendment.

Shri Madiah Gowda: Is the Vice-Chairman expected to be a whole-time officer?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes. He will devote the major portion of his time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 17—

for "two members" *substitute* "three members".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 19—

for "clause (i)" *substitute* "clauses (i), (ii) and (iv)".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

omit line 21.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 24—

for "one member" *substitute* "two members".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I am putting the other amendments.

The question is:

Page 5, line 16—

after "(a)" *insert* "the Chairman and"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 27—

for "The Vice-Chairman" *substitute*: "The Chairman".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

for lines 32 to 34, *substitute*:

"(3) The Executive Committee shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Board as may be prescribed or as the Board may delegate to it."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 31 —

for "clause (b)" *substitute* "clause (e)".

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5 —

after line 26, *add*:

"(f) two representatives of agriculturists or cultivators."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 10, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 11—(*Grants by the Central Government to Board*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may indicate the numbers of the amendments which they want to move to this clause.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury has got amendments Nos. 13 and 14 in his name. Is the hon. Member moving them?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I had applied for the permission of the President to move these amendments. But the permission has been withheld.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, those amendments are not moved.

Then, there is amendment No. 118 in the name of Sardar Iqbad Singh. The sanction of the President is required for this also.

Shri A. P. Jain: All the sanctions have been refused.

Shri Madiah Gowda: I want to move amendments Nos. 80 and 82.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was any sanction required for these two amendments?

Shri A. P. Jain: Amendment No. 80 will require President"s sanction, because it says that not less than Rs. 5 crores will have to be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose amendment No. 82 does not require the sanction of the President. In that case, the hon. Member may move amendment No. 82 and speak on it, if he wants.

Shri Madiah Gowda: With your permission, I would like to move amendments Nos. 80 and 82.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister says that amendment No. 80 requires the sanction of the President, and that sanction has not been obtained.

So, the hon. Member may move his other amendment.

Shri Madiah Gowda: I beg to move:

Page 6—

omit lines 7 to 10.

I may explain the purport of my amendment briefly.

There seems to be some conflict between clause 11 (a) and the proviso thereto. Clause 11 (a) says :

> "The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board—
>
> (a) a non-recurring grant of five crores of rupees and a recurring grant in each year of a sum of five crores of rupees during the period of five years from the commencement of this Act:".

Then, the proviso says :

> "Provided that the Central Government may increase or reduce the amount of such non-recurring grant or the annual recurring grant in any year having regard to the actual requirements of the Board."

The first portion says that the Central Government shall pay to the Board but the proviso has the effect of nullifying it, because it says that the Central Government may increase or reduce the amount. So, the whole thing seems to be rather conflicting.

Therefore, I propose that the proviso may be omitted, and if possible, in clause 11 (a) also, after the words 'a sum of', the words 'not less than' be added.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: For the first time, the provisions, of this Bill are going to do something to meet the difficulties in regard to storage, and also to ensure some reasonable return to the growers. But we find that the fund provided for is very small. In the course of my speech yesterday, I had referred to the large amounts that are being provided to the industrial concerns, sometimes even without interest. But when it concerns nearly 70 per cent of our population who are agriculturists, we find that the fund provided for is very small.

I know it will take some time to organise these new co-operative societies and to organise the resources required properly. Even then, I feel that if we do not make a provision at this stage when we are launching the Second Five Year Plan, there will not be sufficient progress. From the amendments that have come from different sections of the House, it appears that it is the desire of the entire House that the fund should be increased. So, I would suggest that a larger amount should be provided for.

Shri A. P. Jain: The pith and substance of sub-clause (a) and the proviso thereto is that over a period of five years, Government will contribute Rs. 25 crores. But it is not necessary that in every year, Government should contribute Rs. 5 crores. There may be years in the initial stages when the board may not require the whole amount, and it will not do any good to anybody that any amount should be lying idle. The needs of the board will be assessed and allocations made, but the total allocations made over a period of five years would be Rs. 25 crores. I am sorry I am unable to accept the amendment in this regard.

As far as the observations of Shri N. B. Chowdhury are concerned, I would like to say that it is after taking everything into account that this provision has been made. There are other demands of Government also, and I hope that this provision should go a long way to fulfil the objective we have in view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 6—

omit lines 7 to 10.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 12 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 13—(*Development Fund*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that there is an amendment in the name of Shri Madiah Gowda? Is the hon. Member moving it?

Shri Madiah Gowda: I am not moving it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I shall put the clause to vote.

The question is :

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 14—(*Warehousing Fund*)

Shri Krishna Chandra : I beg to move:

Page 7, line 14—

add at the end :

"through co-operative societies"

Sub-clause 2 (c) of this clause reads :

"for advancing loans and granting subsidies to a Warehousing Corporation or to a State Government for the purpose of promoting the warehousing and storage of agricultural produce".

I want that the words 'through co-operative societies' may be added at the end. My amendment is self-explanatory. So, I would not like to take up the time of the House.

Shri A. P. Jain : *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the Minister accepting it?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, I am not accepting it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I shall put it to vote.

The question is :

Page 7, line 14—

add at the end :

"through co-operative societies."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 15—(*Returns and reports*)

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to move:

(i) Page 7, line 21—

for "each year" *substitute* "each quarter of a year"

(ii) Page 7, line 26—

add at the end :

"and also be supplied to each Member of Parliament"

Shri Madiah Gowda: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 25—

for 'A copy' *substitute* 'Copies'.

It is more or less a verbal change which I am proposing here. I am suggesting that instead of a copy, copies of the reports may be placed before both Houses of Parliament.

Shri A. P. Jain: Singular includes plural.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved.

(i) Page 7, line 21—

for "each year" *substitute* "each quarter of a year"

(ii) Page 7, line 25—

for 'A copy' *substitute* 'Copies'

(iii) Page 7, line 26—

add at the end :

"and also be supplied to each Member of Parliament".

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मेरा अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) नम्बर ८५ यह है कि सफा ७ पर लाइन २१ में "ईच इअर" (प्रत्येक वर्ष की जगह) "ईच क्वार्टर आफ ए इअर" (वर्ष की प्रत्येक तिमाही) कर दिया जाये। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां साल में तीन फसलें होती हैं, भदई, अगहनी और रबी। इन तीनों फसलों के बारे में साल भर बाद सरकार की तरफ से रिटर्न निकलेगा और तब लोगों को पता चलेगा। सरकार एक बहुत बड़ा काम करने जा रही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जब एक फसल की चीजें सरकार के गोदामों में पहुंच जाये तो वह एक रिपोर्ट निकाल दे कि किस रेट पर ये चीजें आयीं और फसल की क्या परिस्थिति रही ताकि लोगों को पता चल जाये। अगर रिपोर्ट निकालने में मंत्री

जी कोई कठिनाई अनुभव करते हों तो वे कोई बुलेटिन ही निकाल दें या कोई दूसरा इन्तिजाम कर दें ताकि लोगों को पता चल जाये कि सरकार कितना काम कर रही है और क्या कारवाई हो रही है ।

मेरा दूसरा अमेंडमेंट नम्बर ८७ है जिसमें कहा गया है कि रिपोर्ट की कापी (प्रति) पार्लियामेंट के हर मेम्बर को भी सप्लाई (मुहया) की जाये । इससे मालूम हो जायेगा कि सरकार क्या कारवाई कर रही है, क्या हुआ है और क्या होनेवाला है । केवल इतना ही काफी नहीं है कि रिपोर्ट को पार्लियामेंट की मेज पर रख दिया जाये ।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : जहां तक कि तीन महीने में रिपोर्ट देने का सम्बन्ध है मेरा कहना है कि पार्लियामेंट को बहुत सारा काम करना होता है, आमतौर से इस किस्म की कारपोरेशंस (निगमों) की रिपोर्टस साल में एक बार दी जाती हैं । खुद कारपोरेशन की इस बात में दिलचस्पी है कि वक्तन फवक्तन (समय समय पर) उसकी जो कुछ कार्यवाही हो रही है, उसके बारे में वह बुलेटिन निकाले और लोगों को उसके बारे में बतलाये । जहां तक मेम्बरों की उस रिपोर्ट की एक एक कौपी सप्लाई करने का सवाल है, वह उनको दे दी जायेगी और श्री विभूति मिश्र की एक कौपी की जगह रिपोर्ट की दो कौपी दे दी जायेंगीं लेकिन इसको इस क्लाज में लिखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 7, line 21—

for "each year" *substitute* "each quarter of a year."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 7, line 25—

for "A copy" *substitute* "Copies".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 7, line 26—

add at the end:

"and also be supplied to each Member of Parliament".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, my fear is that if we have to stick to the time-schedule, inspite of our best efforts, we might not be able to go through all the clauses. Either we should select one or two that we want to discuss here or the hon. Minister might give his reactions about the amendments he is prepared to accept, so that we may take up those clauses first and then dispose of all the other clauses together.

An Hon. Member: That will be better.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: It would be better if the agreed amendments were taken up first and the clauses disposed of. Otherwise, the time may lapse and you will not permit even those amendments.

Shri A. P. Jain: In clause 25, I am inclined to accept amendments Nos. 169 and 170 seeking to include 'agricultural implements' after 'fertilizers.'

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Wherever that occurs.

Shri A. P. Jain: As regards clause 34, I am inclined to accept amendments Nos. 171 and 172 seeking to include 'agricultural implements' after 'fertilizers'.

As regards clause 46, I would accept amendment No. 173. In respect of clause 22, sub-clause (vi), there is notice of an amendment, but I want to accept it in a modified form. I will give that modified form.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So that amendment is not to be accepted, but Government would bring forward their own amendment.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: There is one more amendment No. 175. It reads:

Page 12, line 36—

after the words "prescribed manner" *insert* "of whom one shall be from among the directors referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 21".

Just now I gave notice of it.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not accepted it.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I would like to have clarification about one matter. In case there are two amendments, which are substantially the same, I think preference should be given to the first. Take, for instance, amendments Nos. 49 and 155. Here amendment No. 49 should be given preference. Sardar Iqbal Singh's amendment No. 155 seeks to put the words 'agricultural implements' after 'seeds,' whereas my amendment seeks to put the words 'agricultural implement' after 'seeds, manures and fertilizers'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member be satisfied if his name is bracketted with that of Sardar Iqbal Singh?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: There is one point in it. So far as the scheme of the Bill is concerned, in earlier cases where the words 'agricultural implements' occur, they occur after these words 'seeds manures and fertilizers'. So it would be better if the words 'agricultural implements' come at the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not get the credit exclusively. He should not grudge if another hon. Member's name is bracketted with him.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: No.

Shri R. N. Singh: I want to speak on clause 18.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will come to that. I am first of all taking up those clauses, amendments to which are being accepted by Government. Let us dispose of those clauses first so that if we do not find sufficient time for the other clauses to be discussed we shall have to put them together. But within the time allotted, we will discuss the other clauses.

Clause 22—(*Disqualification for office of Director of the Central Warehousing Corporation*)

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I beg to move :

Page 11, line 31—

for "incorporated company" *substitute*, "public company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956 (I of 1956)".

This is only a verbal change. It is a simple amendment and I need not argue over this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 11, line 31—

for "incorporated company" *substitute*, "public company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956 (I of 1956)".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 25—(*Functions of Central Warehousing Corporation*)

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I beg to move:

(i) Page 12, line 20—

for "and fertilizers" *substitute* "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

(ii) Page 12, line 28,—

for "and fertilizers" *substitute* "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

Shri Madiah Gowda: My amendment No. 96 is also to the same effect.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: His name may also be bracketted with that of Sardar Iqbal Singh.

3 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 12, line 20—

for "and ferlitizers" *substitute* "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 12, line 28.—

for "and fertilizers" *substitute* "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 34—(*Functions of the State Warehousing Corporation*)

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I beg to move:

(i) Page 16, line 26—

for "and fertilizers" *substitute* "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

(ii) Page 16, lines 33 and 34—

for "and fertilizers" *substitute* "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 34 (b) and also to clause 25 (b). In 25 (b), we find the words 'offered by individuals, co-operative societies and other institutions' which we do not have here.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no harm:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 16, line 26—

for "and fertilizers" *substitute* "fertilizers and agricultural implements."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 16, lines 33 a nd 34—

for "and fertilizers" *substitute* "fertilizers and agricultural implements."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 34, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 34, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 46—(*Declaration of fidelity and secrecy*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we sahll take up clause 46.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Sir, there is one amendment to clause 31.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us dispose of clause 46 first.

Shri Madiah Gowda: I beg to move:

Page 21, line 15—

for "and employee" *substitute* "officer or other employee".

The word 'officer' has been omitted; it has to be included.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 21, line 15—

for "and employee" *substitute* "officer or other employee".

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 46, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 46, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 31—(*Disqualification for membership of the board of the Corporation*)

Amendment made:

Page 15, line 38—

for "incorporated company" *substitute* "public company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956, (I of 1956)".

(*Shri Syamnandan Sahaya*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 31, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Members want that the rest of the time should be devoted to the third reading, I can put all the amendments together. Have I the permission of the House to put them together?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The remaining amendments may be put to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I presume the hon. Member knows that the Government has considered them and does not want to accept.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: If the amendments are put, it will be on record.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member has got any particular amendment to be put, he can give the number. I will put it to the House.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Sir, in clause 18, I want amendments 45 and 46 and also 18 to be put.

Shri R. N. Singh: I want No. 129 in clause 18 to be put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then there, are 4 amendments to clause 18, Nos. 18, 45, 46 and 129. May I know the hon. Minister's reaction?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, Sir; I do not accept.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not going to accept them.

May I put all these together?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: There are other clauses also and other amendments. If you agree, we can give the numbers and they can be put together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall proceed systematically. To clause 18 there are Nos. 18, 45, 46 and 129.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: There is No. 19 also, Sir. Then, there is amendment No. 131 to clause 20, amendments Nos. 21 and 22 to clause 21, amendment 25 to clause 24 and 49 to clause 25.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already passed clause 25. I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Clause 18—(*Share Capital and shareholders*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, line 129—

for "one hundred thousand" *substitute* "one hundred and fifty thousand".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 9—

for lines 1 to 7 *substitute* :

"(6) The shares of the Central Warehousing Corporation shall not be transferable except to the Board, the State Bank, or any co-operative society, in accordance with the regulations made by the Central Warehousing Corporation under this Act".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, lines 18 and 19—

for "two thousand and five hundred" *substitute* "twelve thousand and five hundred".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, lines 21 and 22—

for "thirty thousand" *substitute*: "twenty thousand".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, line 25—

omit "and joint stock companies"

The motion was negatived.

Clause 20—(*Management of Central Warehousing Corporation*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 9, line 27—

after "public interest" *insert* :

"including the conditions of the growers".

The motion was negatived.

Clause 21—(*Directors.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 11, line 1—

after "allowances" *insert* :

"not exceeding rupees one thousand per month".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 11, line 6—

after "such sums" *insert* :

"not exceeding rupees one thousand per month each".

The motion was negatived.

Clause 24—(*Appointment of officers etc.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 12, line 13—

after "remuneration" *insert* :

"not exceeding rupees one thousand per month".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the clauses.

Shri Rane : We have left our clauses 16 and 17.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the clauses are being put together.

The question is :

"That clauses 16 to 55 except clauses 22, 25, 31, 34, and 46 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 to 55, except clauses 22, 25, 31, 34 and 46 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Shri A. P. Jain: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri B. K. Das: I consider that the success of co-operatives in our rural areas in the corner stone of the success of this Act which we are going to pass now.

I have found that our people have no training in co-operatives, and the hon. Minister, when he introduced the Bill, told us what scheme he is going to take up for training of proper personnel who may be helpful to our people for the organisation of co-operatives. It is long since a scheme for training was adopted, but that has not proved much of a success. The training institutes in Poona and at other places have not produced proper staff for the co-operatives and we are lagging behind in that respect. In my constituency, there is an N.E.S. block, it has been there for more than a year, but the officer to be charged with the work of the co-operative there was not found for a long time—the officer could be put only after 13 or 14 months. If proper guidance is not given to our people, then the organisation of co-operatives is not possible. That is a matter of great importance and we should find out proper personnel and staff for the organisation of co-operatives in the rural areas.

When we go through the evaluation report of the N.E.S. and C.D. Projects, we find that even proper accounts are not kept for these societies—for several months no accounts could be found. When people get trained in the organisation of co-operatives, I think all the benefit that we are going to give them through the organisation of warehousing and other methods that are contemplated in this Bill will be fully realised. The Central Government has taken upon itself the organisation of co-operatives now. I think the highest importance should be given to the training of proper personnel and finding proper people for manning the co-operative societies in rural areas. The Government is going to participate in co-operative societies in the rural areas and even try to give financial aid. But if there be no proper people to guide them, if proper officers are not there, the co-operatives cannot be formed.

I hope the Government will take proper care and notice so that a proper organisation can be formed regarding co-operatives.

Shrimati Jayashri: I take this opportunity of congratulating the Government for bringing this measure which will prove of great boon to the agriculturists as well as the public. I am reminded of those days when we had strict rationing and controls. During those days, I remember that in juvenile courts small children were brought before the magistrate for selling just one seer of rice or bajra here and there. It proves that there was no scarcity of foodgrains as it was thought at that time, but there was exploitation by the middlemen. The foodgrains went underground and it was a good thing that we had Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who took a bold step in removing the controls. We heaved a sigh of relief. It was a vicious circle because if we removed the controls, the foodgrains would have gone underground. So it is a great step that we are doing away with the middlemen and helping the agriculturists as well as the public.

As the previous Member said, the main thing is how to administer the Co-operative Credit Societies. I remember reading in a book in which a survey was taken of a village. The agriculturist had applied for some money for purchase of seeds for sowing against his standing crop. Due to red-tapism, it took such a long time for him to receive this loan that by that time the sowing season was over and so he had to incur a great loss. I would request that such delays should not take place and the agriculturists should receive the full benefit.

I am glad that we are going to have schemes for storing foodgrains. In a city like Bombay, I know that we have heavy rains, and during one of these rainy seasons a lot of foodgrains, which were stocked on the dockyard, had been rotting. In big cities like Bombay and Calcutta, it is a great necessity that we should have large storage houses. The only difficulty would be that the foodgrains are properly preserved. Here I would suggest that we should encourage more women to look after the

[Shrimati Jayashri]

storing of foodgrains, because it is women in whose charge we leave the foodgrains in our homes.

Lastly, as the hon. Minister stated that we are going to have a plan for marketing purpose, it is a great necessity that we should have proper linking of roads for villages. Unless that is done, the products of the villages cannot be taken to other markets. The linking of such roads is also of as much importance as having storehouses.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the pipelines are kept going and not stopped or allowed to leak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon Shri Madiah Gowda, I wish to say this. We shall have to leave some time to the hon. Minister as well.

Shri A. P. Jain: Please do not leave any time for me; I have done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A new suggestion has been made that women should be employed for storing foodgrains, and the hon. Minister will have to reply to it.

Shri A. P. Jain: If that is your desire, I bow down and will reply to it.

Shri Madiah Gowda: I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture for having so successfully piloted this important measure of far-reaching significance in such a short time as this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not left pending.

Shri Madiah Gowda: I have absolutely no doubt that this measure will do immense good to our country, particularly to the poor agriculturists.

Such a measure should have come much earlier. Better late than never. But such a measure requires a very careful handling because there are some inherent defects. We are creating a very big hierarchy. We go from the Central Government to the ordinary agriculturist. First the Central Government, then comes the Board, then the executive committee, Central Warehousing Corporation executive committee, the State Governments, State Warehousing Corporation, executive committee and so on. Besides, there will be a number of other affected interests. It will not be easy for the hon. Minister or the Government to bring about a sort of harmony between all these elements. He should see that the object, with which this Bill is passed, is achieved. Our popular Minister should see that everything is done at an early time. It will be rather difficult. Though the co-operative movement in our country has been in existence for nearly fifty years, it has not brought about sufficient improvement in the conditions of the people due to various reasons. The first and foremost reason is the kind of officialdom we had; ignorance of the people is also another reason. Now that the Minister has got an opportunity to encourage these co-operative through this measure, it is essential that he should see that all these co-operatives and other organisations begin to work with a good deal of enthusiasm and vigour. Secondly, when these warehouses and godowns come into existence, it is absolutely necessary to see that only good people are employed here. If we give room for bandicoots, much of our articles in the godowns will disappear.

I wanted to say something on warehouse construction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time now.

Shri Madiah Gowda: In constructing the warehouses, we must have plans suited to different places and different climates and different circumstances. A proto-type plan may not be of use. What is good for Delhi may not be good for Bangalore. All these matters should be taken into consideration. The Minister should see that this measure is implemented as early as possible and thus earn much more all our thanks.

श्री आर० एस० सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, इस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने किसानों के लिये एक ऐसा विधेयक पेश किया है, जिससे उन को कुछ लाभ हो सकता है और सहायता मिल सकती है ।

मुझे इस बिल में एक बात यह देखने को मिली कि शेयर्ज खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में जायंट स्टाक कम्पनीज का नाम रखा गया है, अर्थात् जायंट स्टाक कम्पनीज भी शेयर खरीद कर हिस्सेदार बन सकेंगी । इस वक्त जो जायंट स्टाक कम्पनीज बनी हुई हैं, उन में से ज्यादातर प्राइवेट कंपनियां हैं और प्राय: मिडलमैन ने अपनी सुविधा के लिये उनको बना रक्खा है । मुझे डर है कि

यदि उन्हें भी शेयर खरीदने का अधिकार दिया गया, तो भविष्य में वे अपने पैसे के बल से अपने पैसे के जोर से दूसरे लोगों को, किसानों को अपने अन्दर मिला लेंगे, जिस का नतीजा यह होगा कि धीरे धीरे उस में उनका ही अधिकार हो जावेगा और वे नफ़ा कमाने के लिये कोई रास्ता ढूंढ लेंगे। मेरा मत यह है कि जो इस तरह की कम्पनीज़ बनी हुई हैं, उन को इसके शेयर खरीदने का अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिये था। फिर भी अब माननीय मंत्रीजी का जैसा एक्सपीरियंस होगा, उसी के अनुसार वह कार्यवाही करेंगे। मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना था कि मुझे संदेह है कि इस अवस्था में किसानों को कुछ तक्लीफ और नुकसान होगा। धन्यवाद।

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, in conclusion, I have to perform the pleasant duty of thanking the hon. Members for the co-operation which they had afforded in the passing of this Bill. It is true that we have not been able to give as much time as a measure of this importance deserved. But, I have tried to accommodate as many points of view as possible. Many things have been said in this House. I can assure the hon. Members that we shall take action on those. We shall benefit by their advice. I also hope that in the implementation of this very important measure, I shall have a large measure of co-operation from the hon. Members.

As you were pleased to observe a new point has been raised Ladies are suited to look after warehouses; it has been said. They are more suited to look after 'houses'—excluding 'ware'. We have made a beginning and we have appointed a lady as the keeper of a warehouse. I hope more women will be coming forward and occupy more important places than it has been possible for them to occupy hitherto.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was negatived.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Morarka (Ganganagar—Jhunjhunu) : I beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th May, 1956."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th May, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE*: CEILING ON INCOME OF AN INDIVIDUAL—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra on the 27th April, 1956 regarding ceiling on income of an individual. Out of four hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 3 hours and 59 minutes are left for the purpose of discussion today. Shri Bibhuti Mishra may continue his speech.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन): उपाध्यक्षजी जिस प्रस्ताव को मैंने सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार को १९४७ में ही, जब कि उसको दिल्ली का तख्त मिला था, उस प्रस्ताव के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर के उसे कार्य रूप में परिणत करना चाहिये था। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार ने इस बारे में इतनी देरी क्यों की है। जितने भी हमारे भाई कांग्रेस में रहे हैं या जिनका गांधीजी के साथ सम्बन्ध रहा है, वे नित्य प्रति आश्रमों और ज़िला और थाना कांग्रेस कमेटी में गांधीजी द्वारा बनाई हुई प्रार्थना शाम को गाया करते थे। उस प्रार्थनासे गांधीजी हम लोगों को तैयार करते थे। उस प्रार्थना में पहली बात यह थी :

न त्वम् कामयेराज्यम् न स्वर्गम् न पुनरभवम्
कामये दुःख तप्तानाम् प्राणिनामार्ति नाशनम्।

गांधीजीकी प्रार्थना में यह बात थी कि हमको राज्य नहीं चाहिये, हमको स्वर्ग की इच्छा नहीं है, हमको एक ही इच्छा है कि हम गरीबों का दुःख दूर कर सकें। इसी प्रार्थना के साथ साथ हम गांधीजी की एकादश व्रत की प्रार्थना करते थे। उनमें एक प्रार्थना यह भी थी कि हमको अपरिग्रही होना चाहिये। हम लोग जो स्वराज्य के सैनिक थे और गांधी जी के उसूलों के अनुसार रचनात्मक काम करते थे उनको इन प्रार्थनाओं को रोज सुबह और शाम पाठ करना पड़ता था। गांधीजी ने इन प्रार्थनाओं के द्वारा देश में रचनात्मक कार्य

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

की भावना पैदा की। फिर गांधीजीने देखा कि हिन्दुस्तान का काम इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा तो उन्होंने एक दूसरी बात बतलायी कि ट्रस्टीशिप (न्यासधारण) होनी चाहिये। गांधीजी की ट्रस्टीशिप का क्या उसूल है, उसको गांधीजी के साथ रहने वाले प्यारेलाल जी ने अपनी पुस्तक *"Gandhian Techniques in the Modern World"* (गांधियन टेकनिक्स इन दी मार्डन वर्ल्ड) में इस प्रकार बतलाया है। इस किताब के पेज २९ पर उन्होंने लिखा है:

> "Gandhiji did not believe that the ideal of peace could be realised in society so long as the wide gulf between the rich and the hungry millions remained."

फिर इसके वास्ते गांधीजी कहते हैं कि यह कैसे दूर होगा :

> "To bridge the gulf between the haves and have-nots he suggested instead that the haves should use their talent and the bulk of their earnings not for themselves but as a trust for the good of society."

गांधीजी कहते थे कि जो कुछ हमारे पास शक्ति, बुद्धि या धन है यह समाज की सेवा के लिये है। फिर गांधी जी ने बतलाया :

> "As 'trustees' they would be entitled to retain for themselves a reasonable rate of commission in recognition of their service or usefulness to society. In the transitional period this would be left to be determined on a reasonable basis by themselves in consultation with society."

फिर आगे गांधीजी ने कहा कि क्या होना चाहिये:

> "This, however, did not mean that pending the necessary legislation the transformation of the capitalists into trustees would be left to the sweet will of the capitalists."

गांधीजी ने इस बात को उस समय कहा था जब कि हिंदुस्तान आजाद नहीं था। उस समय गांधीजी ने कहा था कि हम सारी बातें कैपीटलिस्ट्स (पूंजीपतियों) के हाथ में नहीं छोड़ देना चाहते हैं। मान लीजिये कि हिन्दुस्तान का राज्य हमारे हाथ में न आवे और हम चाहें कि ये चीजें कैपीटलिस्ट्स (पूंजीपतियों) के हाथ में न रहें तो हम क्या करेंगे, इसके बारे में गांधीजी ने बतलाया था :

> "If they did not accept the new basis of ownership voluntarily, or if they proved impervious to reason, the weapon of non-violent non-co-operation would be brought into play."

गांधीजी ने कहा था कि अगर ये बड़े पूंजीपति, ये धनी मानी लोग और बड़े बड़े सेठ साहूकार हमारे ट्रस्टीशिप (न्यासधारण) के आइडिया (विचार) को नहीं मानेंगे तो हम अहिंसात्मक असहयोग करेंगे। यह गांधी जी ने उस समय कहा था जब कि हिंदुस्तान आजाद नहीं हुआ था। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं की गांधीजी के ट्रस्टीशिप के मुख्य सिद्धान्त क्या थे। उनके मुख्य सिद्धान्त ये थे :

> "Trusteeship provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one; it gives no quarter to capitalism, but gives the present owning class a chance of reforming itself. It is based on the faith that human nature is never beyond redemption."

यह पहला सिद्धान्त था। दूसरा सिध्दान्त यह था :

> "It does not recognize any right of private ownership of property except inasmuch as it may be permitted by society for its own welfare."

तीसरा सिद्धान्त यह था :

> "It does not exclude legislative regulation of the ownership and use of wealth."

चौथा सिद्धान्त यह था :

> "Thus, under State-regulated trusteeship, an individual will not be free to hold or use his wealth for selfish satisfaction or in disregard of the interest of society."

और पाँचवाँ सिद्धान्त यह था :

> "Just as it is proposed to fix a decent minimum living wage, even so a limit should be fixed for the minimum income that could be

allowed to any person in society. The difference between such minimum and maxium incomes should be reasonable and equitable and variable from time to time so much so that the tendency would be towards obliteration of the difference."

गांधी जी ने ये सारी बातें बतलायी थीं। लेकिन इन बातों के बतलाने के बाद भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारी सरकार आज तक क्यों चुप बैठी रही। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार चुप नहीं बैठी रही। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की सोसाइटी (समाजवादी व्यवस्था का समाज) होनी चाहिये, लेकिन वे आज तक सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न (समाजवादी व्यवस्था) की परिभाषा नहीं निकाल सके। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि एक व्यक्ति के पास उतनी ही सम्पत्ति होनी चाहिये जिससे कि उसकी जीविका चल सके। उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर किसी की सम्पत्ति का व्यवहार समाज के लिये नहीं होता है तो हम उसके खिलाफ नान-वायलेंट नान को-आपरेशन (अहिंसात्मक असहयोग) करेंगे। उस समय हमारे हाथ में सत्ता नहीं थी लेकिन आज जब हमारे हाथ में सत्ता आ गयी है तब तो हमको इस काम में एक मिनट की भी देरी नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारी सरकार क्यों चुप बैठी है। जो कुछ गांधी जी ने कहा था उसकी बुनियाद पर ही हमको स्वाधीनता मिली है लेकिन आज तक हमने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि यह सरकार गांधी जी की बनायी हुई है और उसे गांधी जी की टैकनिक (ढंग) से काम लेना चाहिये। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करेगी तो टिक नहीं सकेगी और आगे चुनावों में हार जायेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस देश में जल्दी से जल्दी ट्रस्टीशिप के आइडिया (न्यासधारण का विचार) के अनुसार काम करना चाहिये। आज समाजवादी ढंग के समाज की बात कही जाती है लेकिन किसी ने इसकी आज तक डेफीनीशन (परिभाषा) नहीं दी है। कराची कांग्रेस के समय गांधी जी जिन्दा थे। उस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी थे। उस समय वहां पर यह प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था कि देश का बड़े से बड़ा अधिकारी भी ५०० से ज्यादा तनख्वाह नहीं लेगा। लेकिन इस सब के रहते हुए भी, जब हमारे हाथ में सत्ता आयी हम उससे ज्यादा पाने लगे। जो देश का संचालन करने वाला है अगर वह अपने प्रस्ताव पर कायम नहीं रह सकता तो दूसरों से हम क्या कहेंगे। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि हमको कराची कांग्रेस का प्रस्ताव मानना चाहिये। आज यद्यपि गांधी जी नहीं हैं लेकिन उनके समय के पुराने पुराने नेता तो मौजूद हैं। उनको उस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये। हमारी सरकार क्यों नहीं यह काम करती मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस समय का ५०० और आजकल का २००० बराबर है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आज भी ५०० में काम चल सकता है। हमारी सरकार इस नीति को थोड़ा बहुत काम में भी ला रही है। हमारे पास जो ड्राफ्ट प्लान (प्रारूप योजना) आया है उसमें लिखा है कि लैंड की सीलिंग (भूमि की उच्चतम सीमा) होगी और वह सीलिंग इतनी होगी कि पांच आदमियों के एक परिवार को १,६०० रुपये साल की आमदनी होनी चाहिये और यह भी कहा गया है कि इससे तिगुनी तक हो सकती है और इसमें से चौथाई खर्चा निकाल दिया जायेगा। इस तरह से १,२०० से ३,६०० रुपये सालाना तक की आमदनी एक पांच आदमियों के परिवार के लिये मुकर्रर की गयी है।

टेक्सेशन इन्क्वायरी कमीशन (कर जांच आयोग) की रिपोर्ट हम को दी गयी है। उसमें लिखा है :

"The fixing of a ceiling on personal incomes on the basis of a reasonable multiple of the *per capita* or per family national income is a matter to which we have given much thought and it is our view that there should be a ceiling on net personal incomes after tax which generally speaking should not exceed approximately 30 times the prevailing average per family income in the country. We do not suggest that this is capable of immediate implementation, but we think that it is important to strive by stages for its implementation over a period of time."

मैं कहता हूं कि किसानों के लिये तो आपने ३६०० की सीलिंग रखी और इन बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के लिये इतनी ज्यादा रखी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्लान को जो चलाने वाले

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

होंगे वे भी पूंजीपति ही होंगे । हमारी सरकार की रिपोर्ट बनाने के लिये भी बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति ही रख दिये जाते हैं । न मालूम स्वराज्य की लड़ाई के समय ये डिप्लोमा वाले लोग कहां थे । उस समय इन बड़े बड़े बैरिस्टरों और पी० एच० डी० लोगों का पता नहीं था और न ये लोग जेल गये । अब जब स्वराज्य मिल गया है तो इनकी इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनती है और ये कमीशन इन्चार्ज होते हैं और कहते हैं कि इतनी आमदनी होनी चाहिये । एक आदमी की पर कैपिटा इनकम (प्रति व्यक्ति आय) २८० रुपये मानी है, अगर पांच आदमी हुये तो १,४०० रुपये हो गये और तीस गुना कर दीजिये तो ४२ हज़ार हो जाती है, खर्चा काटने के बाद यह कहा है और वह भी धीरे धीरे होगा, यह भी नहीं कहा कि साहब यह जल्दी से जल्दी हो जाय, ऐसा कहा होता तो शायद मैं मान भी लेता । अब आप ही देखिये कि एक किसान परिवार को जिसमें कि पांच आदमी हैं उसको तो आप ३६०० रुपया देते हैं और जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं उनको आप ४२ हज़ार रुपया देते हैं और मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यही आपका सोशालिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी (समाज की समाजवादी व्यवस्था) है ? मैं मानता हूं कि सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की टैकनिक हमारे राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने देश के सामने सही रूप से पेश की है और समस्त देशवासियों को पूंजीपतियों और उच्च पदाधिकारियों को उनका इस दिशा में अनुकरण करना चाहिये । हमारे राष्ट्रपति जिनकी कि पहले माहवारी तनख्वाह साढ़े २२ हज़ार रुपये थी वे अब अपनी स्वेच्छा से केवल साढ़े ३ हज़ार नेट लेने लगे हैं । इसी तरह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जिनको कि पहले ६, या ७ हज़ार रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती थी अब केवल वे १८५० रुपये ले रहे हैं, ऐसी हालत में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उनके नीचे जो सेक्रेटरी आदि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में हैं, उनको ४,४ हज़ार रुपये मासिक तनख्वाह किस तरह से मिल रही है । मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि हमारे मिनिस्ट्रों की यह हिम्मत नहीं होती कि वे सेक्रेटरियों को इस बात के लिये कहें कि वे भी देशहित में कम तनख्वाह लिया करें और मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि हमारे मंत्रीगण उन उच्च सरकारी अफसरों से दबते हैं और उनसे कम तनख्वाह लेने के लिये कहने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती । मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि नाना फडनवीस, महाराजा रंजीत सिंह और शिवाजी किन स्कूलों और कालिजों में पढ़े थे लेकिन इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि उन्होंने अपनी कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स (मंत्री परिषद) की सहायता से बड़ी कुशलता से शासन कार्य चलाया । अंग्रेजों ने अपनी सुविधा के लिये इन आई० सी० एस० को हिन्दुस्तान में कायम किया था ताकि इनके ज़रिये वे हिन्दुस्तान पर हुकूमत चला सकें और इन आई० सी० एस० अफ़सरों का काम यह होता था कि हिन्दुस्तानियों को छोटी छोटी बातों में उलझा कर लड़वाते थे और इस तरह से अंग्रेजों ने इस देश पर अपना राज्य मज़बूत किया, लेकिन आज तो जमाना बदल चुका है और हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हो चुका है और हमें इन आई० सी० एस० अफसरों को यह साफ साफ बतला देना है कि उन्हें आज की बदली हुई परिस्थिति को समझ कर अपने को उसके अनुरूप बनाना है और अब से अपने को जनता का शासक नहीं बल्कि सेवक समझना है और देश के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें अपनी मोटी मोटी तनख्वाहों में कमी करवा देनी चाहिये ।

अब मैं आपको एक दूसरी बात बतलाना चाहता हूं और उसके लिये मैं आपके सामने वित्त मंत्री श्री सी० डी० देशमुख की स्पीच का वह अंश पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने सीलिंग की बाबत कहा है :

> "A limit on income, through ceilings on all property, is not at the moment a feasible proposition since it would involve payment of compensation."

हमारे देशमुख साहब ने फ़रमाया है और उनको इस बात की चिन्ता व्याप रही है कि अगर उन्होंने सीलिंग रखी तो उन्हें मुआविजा देना पड़ेगा । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस में कम्पेन्सेशन (मुआविजा) कहां देना पड़ेगा । मैं तो कहता हूं कि हमको छदाम भी मुआविजा नहीं देना है । हमें उन पूंजीपतियों और मिल मालिकों को बतला देना चाहिये कि तुम को सिर्फ इतना मुनाफा लेना होगा और बाकी पर हम इतना टैक्स लगाते हैं तो इसमें मुआविजे का सवाल कहां आता है । इसी तरह जो हमारे ऊंचे पदों पर सरकारी नौकर नियुक्त हैं और मोटी मोटी तनख्वाहें ले रहे हैं, उनको कह देना चाहिये कि अब वे केवल २ हज़ार तनख्वाह लें, उससे ज्यादा न लें और मैं तो कहूंगा कि उनको कह दिया जाये कि तुमको

हजार रुपये तनख्वाह दी जायेगी, तो मैं पछता हूं कि उसमें मुआविजे का सवाल कहां पैदा होता है। सरकारी नौकरों के वेतन आदि के बारे में जांच करने के लिये जो कमेटी १३ अप्रैल सन् १९४७ को बनाई गई थी, उसने सारे मामले की पूरी तरह जांच करने के बाद यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा तनख्वाह सरकारी नौकर की २ हजार रुपये माहवार होनी चाहिये। मैं पूछता हूं कि आज उस कमेटी को बैठे और अपनी रिपोर्ट दिये करीब ९ वर्ष होने को आये लेकिन सरकार चुपचाप बैठी है और उसने उसकी वह २ हजार रुपये वाली सिफारिश को अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है। उस जांच कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस तरह पर लिखा था :

> "Civil servants have no risks; they have rather so many facilities."

उनकी तनख्वाह घटाने के लिये जब हम लोगों की ओर से आवाज लगाई जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि जब अंग्रेज जाने लगे थे तो आई० सी० एस० सर्विसेज के बारे में हमारा उनसे एक समझौता हो गया था और इस कारण हम उनकी तनख्वाहों आदि नौकरी की शर्तों में परिवर्तन करने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने पिछले सैकड़ों वर्षों से जो राजे महाराजे रियासतों पर हुकूमत करते आ रहे थे और बड़े बड़े जमींदार जिनको कि अंग्रेजों ने कायम किया था, उन राजा महाराजाओं और जमींदारों को तो पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दिया लेकिन आप सिविल सर्वेन्टस के लिये कहते हैं कि चूंकि अंग्रेजों के साथ इस देश से जाते समय हमारा एक समझौता हो गया था, इस लिये हम उनकी तनख्वाहें कम करने में असमर्थ हैं, समझ में न आने वाली बात है और मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वे अगर वास्तव में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी को इस देश में पूरी तरह कायम करना चाहते हैं तो जहां उन्होंने राजा महाराजाओं को खत्म किया, जमींदारियां खत्म कीं, वहां इन बड़े बड़े सरकारी अफ़सरान की तनख्वाहों में भी कटौती करें।

आजकल एक लफ्ज "इनसेंटिव" (प्रोत्साहन) की देश में बहुत चर्चा है और दूसरा लफ्ज जिसकी कि चर्चा है वह "गरीबी का बांटना है"। अब जहां तक इंसेंटिव का सम्बन्ध है मैं पूछता हूं कि अगर डा० विधान चन्द्र राय डाक्टरी का पेशा करते तो आज उनको कितनी आमदनी होती, उसी तरह अगर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू वकालत करते तो उनको कितनी आमदनी होती, लेकिन हमने देखा कि उन्होंने देशहित के खातिर अपने स्वार्थ की पर्वाह नहीं की। उसी तरह आज हमें देश के पूंजीपतियों को कहना चाहिये कि उन्हें देश की सेवा करनी है और उन्हें अपने में देशसेवा का इंसैंटिव पैदा करना चाहिये और वे जो कुछ धन पैदा करें, वह देश के लिये पैदा करें। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि इंसैंटिव नहीं आयेगा अगर पैसा नहीं रहेगा। मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूं कि पैसा रहने से इन्सैंटिव आता है। मैं पूछता हूं कि इस सदन में कम्युनिस्टों (साम्यवादियों) को छोड़ कर, यह जो सोशलिस्ट (समाजवादी) या कांग्रेस वाले बैठे हैं, उन्होंने गांधी जी के हुकम पर किस तरह अपने घर बार और बाल बच्चों की मोह ममता छोड़ कर स्वाधीनता संग्राम में भाग लिया और उस लड़ाई में कितने ही मर गये और कितनों की जायदादें जब्त हुईं और अन्य प्रकार की अनेकों मुश्किलें पेश आईं। लेकिन इन सबका उन्होंने वीरतापूर्वक मुकाबला किया और सन् १९२० से लेकर आजादी मिलने के वक्त तक वह कमर कसे मैदान में डटे रहे और यह सब इस कारण हो सका कि उनमें देश के लिये कुछ करने का इंसैंटिव था। आज पूंजीपतियों में हमें इस भावना को पैदा करना है कि उन्हें देश के लिये त्याग करना चाहिये और अपने धन को देशहित के कार्यों में त्यागपूर्वक खर्च करना चाहिये।

अब जहां तक गरीबी बांटने का सम्बन्ध है वह तो इस तरह से बांटी जा सकती है कि मान लीजिये मैं और आप कहीं सफर कर रहे हैं और आपके पास यदि चार पूरी हैं और मेरे पास कुछ नहीं है तो हम दोनों दो दो पूरी बांट कर खा लें और यदि चार आदमी हों, तो एक एक पूरी बांट कर खा लें और अगर किसी के पास कुछ खाने को न हो वे चारों उपवास करें, इस तरह तो गरीबी का बांटना हमारी समझ में आता है और इसमें भाईचारा मालूम होता है लेकिन यह भाई चारा और गरीबी का बांटना कहां हुआ जब हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ तो हमारे लाखों किसान जो गांवों में रहते हैं और जिनके कि पास खाने को रोटी और पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ जब मैं दिल्ली में घमने निकलता हूं तो बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों में जिनमें कि बाग लगे हुए हैं और जहां कि बड़े बड़े साहूकार लोग रहते हैं, उन कोठियों में बड़े बड़े कुत्ते सामने खड़े दिखाई देते हैं और वे साहूकारों के कुत्ते जाड़ो में बड़े बड़े कम्बलों

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

से ढके रहते हैं और जब तक यह असमानता मौजूद रहती है तब तक यह गरीबी का बांटना और भाई चारा कहां हुआ ? आप बतलाइये कि क्या यही भाई चारा है, यही अपनत्व है, जो कि इस देशमें चलाना चाहते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं कि यह नाजायज बात है । आप को इस तरह का इन्सेन्टिव पैदा करना चाहिये जिस से कि अपने ऊपर हम अधिक रोक लगा सकें ।

• "न त्वहम् कामये राज्यम न स्वर्गम् नाऽपुन-
भवन ।
कामये दुःख तप्तानाम् प्राणीनामार्तिनाशनम्।।

यह गांधी जी की प्रार्थना है, इस की तरफ आप ध्यान दें तभी हमारा और आप का काम चल सकता है । मैं पूछता हूं कि गरीबी को कैसे बांटा जा सकता है । आज बड़े बड़े सेठ साहूकार हैं, वह भी चार रोटी खाते हैं । अगर उन के पास कम पैसे रहें तो उन को चिन्ता करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । जब उन के पास पैसा होगा तभी उस की रखवाली की जरूरत पड़ती है । जहां मधु रहता है वहीं मधु निकालने वाला जाता है, जहां मधु नहीं रहता है वहा कोई नहीं जाता है । इस लिये यदि आप के पास से पैसा जा कर पैसा देश के लिये खर्च हो जायेगा तो आप का देश भी धनिक होगा और उस की कीर्ति भी होगी । विनोबा जी ने कहा है :

"वेद भगवान ने कहा है कि जो मनुष्य दान परायण है और अपनी सम्पत्ति का उपयोग सदा सर्वदा सेवा में लगाता है, उसके पास होने वाले धन संचय का किसी को मत्सर नहीं होता है।"

फिर विनोबा जी कहते है :

"हम अपने कुल उद्योग सेवा के लिये करेंगे, हम अपनी दमड़ी दमड़ी का हिसाब लोगों के सामने पेश करेंगे । पेट के लिये जितना मेहनताना चाहिये, उतना ही लेंगे, ज्यादा नहीं । उसका भी हिसाब हम जनता के सामने पेश करेंगे और उसपर भी जनता की टीका सुनना चाहेंगे और उस टीका में यदि सत्य दिखायी पड़ेगा, तो उसे दुरुस्त करने के लिये हम तैयार रहेंगे ।"

विनोबा जी ने सेठों को बारे में यह २० अप्रेल, १९५६ के 'भूदान यज्ञ' में कहा है । वह कहते हैं कि हम लोग सिर्फ अपने खाने के लिये ही पैसा लें । इसी तरह से गांधी जी ने भी हमें अपरिग्रह वृत्ति की शिक्षा दी थी ।

एक बात हम को बहुत दुखदायी मालूम होती है । हम अपनी पंच वर्षीय योजना को चलाने के लिये या हिंदस्तान का राजकाज चलाने के लिये कभी अमरीका के पास जाते हैं कभी रूस के पास जाते हैं, और उसके सम्बन्ध में कहते हैं कि उस में कोई स्टिंग नहीं रहना चाहिये, कोई बन्धन नहीं रहना चाहिये । मैं अदब से कहता हूं कि यह मेरे निजी अनुभव की बात है । एक बार मैं ने किसी आदमी से थोड़ा रुपया ले लिया था, मेरे पास एक बैल गाड़ी थी । जिस आदमी से मैं ने रुपया लिया था वह साल छः महीने में अक्सर बैलगाड़ी मांग लिया करता था । मैं क्या करता, चूंकि उसका कर्जा नहीं अदा कर पाया था, इस लिये उस को बैलगाड़ी मुफत देनी पडती थी । इसी तरह से जो आदमी किसी का रुपया पैसा लेता है वह लाख चाहे कि कोई स्टिंग न हो, लेकिन उस को दूसरे की मुरौवत जरूर करनी पड़ती है । जिस ने किसी का पैसा लिया होगा उस को अनुभव होगा कि कर्जा लेने में स्टिंग जरूर होता है । हमारे देश को भी दूसरे देशों से कर्जा लेना पड़ता है इस लिये उस के ऊपर दूसरे का दबाव पड़ ही सकता है । आखिर, आज यहां पर इतने राजा महाराजा बैठे हुए हैं जिन के पास अपार सम्पत्ति भरी हुई है । इन के पास मिलें हैं, जिन स यह लाभ उठाते हैं । दूसरे यहां पर बड़े बड़ें स सेठ साहूकार हैं जिन के कारखाने चलते हैं, मिले चलती हैं उन से पैसा लिया जाये, यहां पर बड़े बड़े सरकारी नौकर हैं जिन को बड़ी तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं । भगवान ने सब कुछ अलग अलग बनाया, लेकिन पेट किसी का भी दूसरा नहीं बनाया । हिन्दुस्तान में मेरे जैसे बहुत से आदमी हैं जो मेहनत करते हैं । मैं ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक सेर, कच्चा अनाज खा सकता हूं, पक्का आध सेर से ज्यादा नहीं खा सकता, जो बड़े बड़े दफ़्तरों में काम करने वाले हैं वह एक पाव से अधिक नहीं खायेंगे । तो पेट में भगवान ने कोई अन्तर नहीं किया, लेकिन हम लोगों ने उन में अन्तर कर के किसी को एक हजार दिया और किसी को दो हजार दिया । कहा जाता है कि तनख्वाह से इज्जत होगी । तनख्वाह से इज्जत नहीं होती । विनोबा जी कहते हैं कि तनख्वाह से इज्जत नहीं होती, इज्जत सेवा करने से होती है । कांग्रेस के लोगों ने और नेताओं ने देश की सेवा की और जनता उन के पीछे मरी, गांधी जी की सेवा की वजह से जनता हम लोगों के पीछे दौड़ी । जब गांधी जी चम्पारन गये निलहे लोगों को निकालने के लिये तो सत्तू खाते थे । यह सत्तू गरीब का भोजन है, लेकिन गांधी जी ने तो सेवा का ही व्रत लिया हुआ था, उन्होंने सत्तू खा कर हम लोगों का दुःख दूर किया, और वह अमर

हो गये, महात्मा हो गये, इस लिये सरकार यदि पंचवर्षीय योजना को चलाना चाहती है तो उस को इस के लिये रुपये की कमी नहीं होगी, लेकिन सरकार को चाहिये कि वह जनता की सेवा में लगे । यहां पर कभी कभी कहा जाता है कि कैपिटल फार्मेशन नहीं होगा । मैं पूंजीपतियों से पूछना चाहता हूं, कि, बड़े बड़े धनिक लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप के पास पैसा रहेगा तभी कैपिटल फार्मेशन होगा ? अगर वह पैसा सरकार के पास रहेगा तो क्या वह उड़ जायेगा ? यह कहते है कि कैपिटल फार्मेशन (पूंजी निर्माण) नहीं होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सरकार उस पैसे को, दूसरे कामों में लगाये, उन्नति के कामों में लगाये, विकास के कामों में लगाये, जिस से देश की उत्तरोत्तर उन्नति हो, तो देश का ज्यादा लाभ होगा। कैपिटल फार्मेशन आप के पास होने से तो आपके पास ही वह पैसा बना रहेगा लेकिन सरकार के पास रहने से उस का सदुपयोग हो सकेगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि विनोबा जी ने कहा है कि पैसे से इज्जत नहीं होती इज्जत काम से होती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य और सदस्यों की बात अपने रेजोल्यूशन (संकल्प) पर नहीं सुनेंगे ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं एक बड़ी अच्छी बात कहता हूं । हमारे एक भाई श्री हिम्मतसिंहका हैं जो कि राज्य सभा के मेम्बर (सदस्य) हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी ज्यादा मिलता है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जान सकते है कि मैं अपर चैम्बर की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं, लेकिन उनका चनाव कैसे होता है । चीफ मिनिस्टर से कहा, सूबे के प्रेसिडेंट से कहा, उन की थोड़ी बहुत आवभगत की और फिर चुन कर चले आते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई ऐसी चीज किसी सदन का नाम ले कर नहीं कहनी चाहिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच (भाषण) में कहा है । साहब, मैं तो कहता हूं कि अच्छा होता अगर वह ४०० का १०० रुपये कर देते । हम लोग जो लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, ४०० रुपये पाते हैं, इनकम टैक्स वगैरह काट कर ३२४ रुपये बच जाता है, फिर हम लोग यहां रहते हैं । आप सोचिये, हम यहां आते हैं, अपनी कांस्टिटुएन्सी (निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र) में जाते हैं हम पर जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी की जवाबदेही है, प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की जवाबदेही है, राम सुभग सिंह की जवाब देही है, वह १७५ रुपये ले लेते हैं, फिर हम को चुनाव लड़ना पड़ता है, हम लोग कांग्रेसी ठहरे, पांच आदमी आयेंगे उन को खिलायेंगे, यह भी तो आखिर हमारी जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन राज्य सभा के लिये ऐसी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, मैं समझता हूं कि वहां के लोगों की तनख्वाह कम कर दी जानी चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह सीलिंग आफ इनकम के साथ आयेगा ?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : एलेक्शन (निर्वाचन) भी लड़ना पड़ता है और उस में खर्च करना पड़ता है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आज के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में निकला है कि दस स्टेट्स में जमींदारों के ऊपर सीलिंग लगाने से १,४०६ लाख एकड़ जमीन बचेगी । अभी सारे हिन्दुस्तान का फैसला नहीं हुआ । मैं चाहता हूं कि सब की सीलिंग हो, यह नहीं कि सिर्फ जमीन वालों की सीलिंग हो औरों की नहीं, क्योंकि जमीन वालों ने ही स्वराज्य की लडाई लड़ी, और उस में मदद की, स्वराज्य कायम किया। लेकिन उन के लिये तो आप कहते हैं कि सीलिंग कर दी जाये, आप के खयाल से यह बड़ी जरूरी चीज है । मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या जो मिल का प्रोडक्शन (उत्पादन) है, उत्पादन के जरिये है यह जरूरी नहीं है ? जमीन की, जो कि खेती की चीज है, उस की सीलिंग तो आप करते है, लेकिन आज हमारे बिहार की टाटा मिल में आयरन ओर (कच्चा लोहा) कहां से आता है ? वह भी तो जमीन से ही आता है, आप उसको नेशनलाइज (राष्ट्र कृत) क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? आज सरकार को सख्त जरूरत है, और मैं उस से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि साहब, यदि आप गांधी जी के उसूलों को मानते हैं और गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों पर चलते हैं और उन को राष्ट्रपिता कहते है, तो यह उन की थाती है, मैं ने आप को गांधी जी की टेकनीक बताई है, गांधी जी ने यह भी कहा है कि जो समाज के बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, या जो समाज में पैसे वाले आदमी है, उन को परिश्रम करना चाहिये । गांधी जी ने उन को ट्रस्टीशिप की बात बतलाई और यह भी बतलाया कि अगर वह लोग ऐसा नहीं करते तो हम को अधिकार है कि हम उन से नान-वायोलेंट नान-कोआपरेशन (अहिंसात्मक असहयोग) कर दें । जो किताब मेरे पास है

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

उस में गांधी जी ने इस नान-वायोलेंट नान-कोआपरेशन की बात कही है । आज हम नान-वायोलेंट ना-कोआपरेशन की बात नहीं सोचते क्योंकि हमारी सरकार इस समय है । लेकिन सरकार को गांधी जी के इस उसूल को अविलम्ब काम में लाना चाहिये ।

आज मैं चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि हम ने कराची में तय किया था कि किसी आदमी की तनख्वाह ५०० से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये और १०० रुपये से कम नहीं होनी चाहिये, उस को अमल में लाया जाय । किसी आदमी की तनख्वाह उस की इज्जत नहीं घटाती बढ़ाती है, तन्ख्वाह से किसी आदमी के जीवन यापन म हेर फेर नहीं होता । बल्कि मेरा खयाल तो यह है कि कम पैसे वाला आदमी ज्यादा फुर्तीला रहेगा। जिस को ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा वह ढीला हो जायेगा, उस का शरीर मोटा हो जायेगा और वह सुस्ती से काम करेगा । जो फौज में आगे फ्रंट पर जाते हैं वे कम पैसा पाते है और काम करते ठीक तरह से हैं और हमेशा चुस्त रहते हैं लेकिन जो सेठ लोग होते हैं, जिन के पास पैसा जरूरत से ज्यादा होता है उनके शरीर हमेशा ढीले ही रहते हैं और नाम को भी चुस्ती उनके अन्दर नहीं होती । हमारे यहां एक बड़े मिल के मालिक हैं, उनसे मेरी कुछ दिन पहले बात हुई थी । उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि साहब म ५० आदमियों का भरण पोषण करता हूं । मैंने कहा कि आप कैसे उनका भरण पोषण करते हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने उनको अपने यहां रखा है और उनको तनख्वाह देता हूं । मैंने कहा कि आप उनको इसी तरह से तनख्वाह नहीं दे देते हैं, उनसे आप काम करवाते है तब तनख्वाह देते हैं । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह मैंटेलिटी (मनोवृत्ति) .....

4 P.M.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी आप से विनय करना चाहता हूं कि जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा समय एक रजोल्यूशन को मूव (प्रस्तुत) करने के लिये मिल सकता है वह आपको दे दिया गया है । अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पांच मिनट और दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने काफी समय ले लिया है, अब आप खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी खत्म किये देता हूं ।

अब मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मुझे गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की एक रिपोर्ट मिली है जिसका नाम है आल इंडिया इनकम टैक्स रेवेन्यू स्टेटिसटिक्स फार दी यीर १९५४-५५ (सन् १९५४-५५ के अखिल भारतीय आयकर राजस्व के आंकड़े) । इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि ४,५५,७२० आदमियों के पास इनकम टैक्स, सुपर टैक्स, सरचार्ज इत्यादि सब कुछ ले लेने के बाद ५,८२,१८,८१,४५७ रुपये बचे । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि तकरीबन ६ लाख आदमियों के पास सारे टैक्स अदा करने के बाद तकरीबन ६ अरब रुपये बचे । अब मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि इतने थोड़े आदमियों के पास इतना ज्यादा रुपया चला जाता है जब कि कितने ही आदमियों को खाने को रोटी नहीं मिलती है । म आपको कहता हूं कि आप इन से रुपया क्यों नहीं वसूल करते हैं और क्यों इनके पास इतनी ज्यादा रकम छोड़ते हैं । इस में सरकारी कर्मचारी, रिजिस्टर्ड फर्म्स, अन-रिजिस्टर्ड फर्म्स सभी शामिल हैं ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इनकम-टैक्स से बचने के लिये अमीर लोग कई तरीके निकाल लेते है और बहुत सा टैक्स इवेजन (कर अपवंचन) होता है । जब हमें रुपये की जरूरत हैं, जब हमें अपने प्लान (योजना) को एक्सीक्यूट (क्रियान्वित) करने के लिये बहुत सा रुपया चाहिये तो क्या वजह है कि हम टैक्स-इवेजन होने देते हैं । हमें चाहिये कि हम कड़ाई से काम लें और देखें कि कोई टैक्स इवेजन न हो ।

अब यह जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन (औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प) ३० अप्रैल १९५६ का है इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि यह चीजें हम देंगे :

> "*Justice*, Social, economic and political;
>
> *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
>
> *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;
>
> *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

अब यह चीजे जो हैं, ये सब की सब हमारे विधान में भी दर्ज हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि यह सब चीजें आज कहां हैं और कैसे आप इनको काम में लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और कैसे लाना चाहते हैं । एक आदमी तो रोटी के बगैर भूखा मरता है जब दूसरे के पास इतना खाना है कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं है । एक आदमी के पास तो रहने के लिये

एक कोठड़ी भी नहीं है जब कि दूसरे के पास आलीशान मकान, और महल हैं। एक आदमी के पास दवाई खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है जब कि दूसरे के पास अच्छे से अच्छे डाक्टर की सर्विसेज एवेलेबल (सेवाएं उपलब्ध) हैं ऐसी हालत में कहां सोशल जस्टिस है, कहां फ्रेटरनीटी है, कहां इक्वैलिटी है। जब हम ने इन चीजों को विधान में दर्ज कर दिया है तो हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि इनको अम्ल में भी लायें। आप के इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी स्टेटमेंट को जब मैं और आगे पढ़ता हूं तो यह लिखा हुआ पाता हूं कि

> "Equally, it is urgent, to reduce disparities in income and wealth which exist today, to prevent private monopolies...."

इस किताब को आपने अभी हाल ही में प्रकाशित किया है और आपने कहा है कि इतनी डिसपैरीटी इनकम में नहीं होनी चाहिये। तो मैं सरकार से कहता हूं कि वह इसको कार्यान्वित करे और जब वह इसे कार्यान्वित करेगी तभी हम समझेंगे कि वह गांधीजी के बतलाये हुए उसूलों पर चलती है। गांधी जी की विरासत को हमें चाहिये कि हम ठीक से काम में लायें। हमें चाहिये कि इक्वेलिटी लाने का हर सम्भव उपाय करें। अगर हम ने गांधी जी के बतलाये हुये उसूलों पर अमल नही किया तो हम जनता का विश्वास खो बैठेंगे। लोग कहेंगे कि काग्रेस वालों ने विश्वास भंग किया है। मुझे विश्वास है हमारे प्रधानमंत्री इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे और उनके रहते रहते हमारा देश स्वर्ग बन जायेगा। मैं उनसे भी प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें और हमारी जो भावना है, उसकी जल्दी पूर्ति करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved.

> "This House is of opinion that Government should take suitable steps immediately to fix a ceiling on the income of an individual."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted :

> "Having in view the objective of the socialistic pattern of society, this House is of opinion that Government should appoint a Committee consisting of five persons to examine the question of putting a ceiling on individual income with instructions to report by the end of August, 1956."

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas) : I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

> "This House recommends to the Government to take appropriate measures to reduce the disparity in income prevailing between the different sections of society in the country."

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): I beg to move :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted :

> "This House is of opinion that Government should take suitable steps to fix Rs. 7500 *per mensem* as ceiling on the income of an individual."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shri Rachiah. All the hon. Members have collected together at one place!

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved —Sch.—Castes) : I beg to move :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted :

> "This House is of opinion that Government should introduce legislation for fixing a ceiling on the income of an individual and provision may be made that no officer in the country should get more than one thousand rupees per month as salary."

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Gaya West) : I beg to move :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

> "This House is of opinion that inview of the Socialistic Pattern of Society that the Government is committed to achieve, it is necessary to fix a ceiling on income of an individual and for that purpose, Government should appoint a Commission consisting of experts and publicmen to go into the question in order to suggest the different stages and the various measures for achieving this objective."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri N. B. Chowdhury.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly the hon. Member wishes to move, but his amendment seems a little out of place.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I amend it in this way that I seek restrictions on individual earnings in a particular manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may give suggestions when he speaks, but so far as his amendment is concerned, it is out of order. What has this to do with the revision of the agreements with the ex-rulers? Non-payment of compensation to big landlords for acquisition of their estates, limitation of dividends of corporate bodies, increasing the resources of the public sector—these are things that are outside the scope of the Resolution.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: So far as compensation is concerned. I had in mind only the Centrally-administered areas. There are zamindars there also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There were zamindars. Now, the Resolution is that there should be a ceiling placed on incomes. It may be something connected with that but not quite relevant. The hon. Member may speak.

I will give him an opportunity and then he may make his suggestions.

The above amendments and the Resolution are before the House. Shri N. B. Chowdhury's amendment is out of order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is a very important Resolution that has been moved by my respected colleague Shri Bibhuti Mishra. The Resolution has been moved due to the fact that the measures contemplated by the Government are rather towards making a discrimination between the rural and urban economy, and therefore we feel that the glaring inequalities in income and wealth that has been engendered by the capitalist society have become by now a distinct eye-sore to the world and especially to us in India. We feel this has caused the inefficient working of our economy. Sacrificing the superior and real satisfaction of the common man this capitalist society which has brought about these inequalities has been every day going on devising certain ways and means of expanding the income of the rich. The rich are in search of ways of spending money, while the poor are hardly able to keep their body and soul together. Therefore, politically and economically, this is working havoc on the present society.

We have got no figures to show how the national income of our country is divided among the different groups. Though we cannot say what the concentration of income is in the different groups as the figures are not available, nonetheless the fact remains that inequality is greater in our country, not only greater but the greatest compared to other countries in the world.

It has been brought home to the country and the Government for a pretty long time that measures should be adopted to bring about equality in the country, giving full scope to the differentiated abilities and tastes of individuals. I for one do not plead for a dead level of absolute equality. But I would like to point out that when the disparity goes beyond a certain dimension, it becomes perilous. We know the usual argument that is advanced regarding the different abilities and tastes of different individuals. But the point is that when it goes out of control, it becomes perilous, and so is the case in India today. It is admitted on all sides that the position has become all the more so in our country.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission in their report, in Vol. I have pointed out at pages 154 and 155:

> "The disparity in consumption levels prevalent at present in this country is a matter of common observation and there can be no doubt about its demoralising effect on the large masses of workers in the country as regards their willingness to accept higher tax burdens and yet work harder."

So, it works both ways. They have to pay more tax on the one hand, and on the other, they will have to work harder also. It has got a very bad and demoralising effect on the general masses in the country, who constitute nearly 80 per cent of our population.

It must be remembered that even with the present comparatively so-called high rate of taxation, we have not been able to bring about the desired measure of equality, whereas in other countries, as for instance, England they have been able to bring about a disposal of the incomes of the rich few to the poor many, and thus they have been able to bring about some sort of

equality. The result is that the number of persons drawing high salaries is comparatively small, and the gap between those drawing lower salaries and those drawing higher salaries is in fact very much lower than here.

We have no precise figures in this connection I have been hunting for these figures for a number of days, but I could not get them. Yet, I could give just a few examples to show what the position is in other countries. In the U.S.A. so far as the lower income group is concerned, a filing clerk gets Rs. 625 a month, whereas the pay of a typist is Rs. 1000 a month. So far as the person in the services is concerned, in the case of Foreign Service, he gets Rs. 5625 a month, and in the case of the civil jobs, he gets Rs. 4304 a month. In UK—the figures that I am giving are only comparative figures, the actual figures may be a little this way or that way—a clerk gets Rs. 189 a month, and the permanent secretary to the treasury gets Rs. 4012, and the other secretaries get Rs. 3791. In India, we find that a third division clerk gets Rs. 60 a month, a lower division clerk Rs. 55 while our Secretary-General to the Ministry of External Affairs gets Rs. 4500 a month, and the other secretaries get Rs. 4000 a month. That shows the extent of inequality that still prevails in our country in the services. If we compute these figures in terms of the whole income and on the basis of the income groups, the position becomes even more disastrous.

Whenever we raise this matter, we are asked to point out at least one example of a country in the world where the inequality of income has been removed. Instead of reducing the inequality by the adopting of measures for making the present disparity less and less, this what we are told. I have gone through the system that is prevalent in Canada, or in UK or in USA, and I would suggest that we can at least adopt the fiscal measures that are being taken on hand or have already been taken on hand in those countries, for achieving this objective. If that is not possible, then I would suggest that we can follow the system that is obtaining in UK. In England, after the taxes are realised, they are transferred to the people by way of social securities, divisible expenditure and so on, and this goes a long way to lessen the inequality. They collect the money from one group by means of taxation, and they transfer it to the other group by way of social securities. I would like to quote in this connection figures regarding the divisible expenditure that was incurred by the Labour Government in England in 1948-49. We have no figures available after 1948-49.

So far as the distribution of transfers is concerned, we know that the money collected by way of taxes is passed on to the people again in three main ways. Though it is not possible to find out what is the *per capita* expenditure regarding individuals, yet I can say that so far as transfers and divisible expenditure is concerned, it is possible. So far as the distribution of transfers is concerned, we find that in UK for the income range below £135, the figures are as follows :

Pensions	86·90	(Million Pounds)
Health	7·24	,,
Unemployment	11·29	,,
Miscellaneous	4·32	,,
Total Social security.	109·75	,,
Other transfers.	27·63	,,
Total transfers.	137·38	,,

Then, the figures are given likewise for the different ranges of income. I need not quote the figures for all the income ranges, but I shall content myself with quoting the totals in respect of the various items, which are as follows :

Pension	332·72	(Million Pounds)
Health	66·30	,,
Unemployment	22·18	,,
Miscellaneous	94·95	,,
Total Social Security	514·15	,,
Other transfers	150·84	,,
Total transfers	664·99	,,

This is the position so far as transfers are concerned, that is to say, so far as social security and other measures are concerned.

So far as divisible benefits are concerned, the subsidy given by the Labour Government to the income range below £ 135 was 29·13 million pounds in 1948-49, in respect of education it was £5·84 million, in respect of national health service, £16·05 million, in respect of housing £11·14 million, in respect of miscellaneous £8·16 million, and the total was £70·32 million.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Then, the figures in respect of the different income ranges are given. I need not quote all those figures. I shall only give the totals which are as follows :

Subsidies	471·10	(Million Pounds)
Education	171·57	,,
National Health Service.	253·84	,,
Housing	69·60	,,
Miscellaneous	43·74	,,
TOTAL	1009·85	,,

Therefore, I would say that though no precise formulae have been prescribed for reducing the inequality between different sections of society, yet here is an example of what the Labour Government in England has done in 1948-49. By a process of graduated income-tax and other measures, they were able to take the money from one section of society which had more than what it required, and distribute it to the other sections, that is to say, the lower income groups.

But so far as India is concerned, we find that there are no such measures on which we can count for the lower income groups to get relief by way of unemployment benefits or social security measures. In the case of Britain, the inequality has been reduced by resort to fiscal measures. But unfortunately, in our country, no such thing has been done. We are confronted with the argument that there is no example of a country in the world where such equality has been brought about on the basis of the socialistic pattern. But we can say here is a case in which we find that by resort to fiscal measures, inequality of income and wealth between different sections of society has been reduced.

In this connection, I would like to point out one other thing. In the USA, the aggregate net distribution of income amounted to 5·4 per cent of the national income in 1938-39, and it rose to 7·5 per cent in 1946-47. In Britain, in 1937, it was 8·8 per cent, but in 1948-49, it rose to 13·1 per cent.

I would like to know what percentage of our national income is being distributed to the lower income groups by way of this divisible expediture or transfers so that the inequality in our country—the highest in the world—is at least slightly lessened. We know that in Great Britain and USA in the pre-war period, the inequality had the same pattern. After the war, Great Britain adopted measures according to which we find that, compared to USA, it advanced more towards equality by way of distribution of this divisible expenditure and transfers and also by way of revision of the entire tax system. In the USA, we find that the inequality still persists in the same way after the war as before the war.

The other day I had an opportunity to hear Prof. Kaldor when he addressed one of our Committees. He was saying how the rate of income-tax in their country, compared to our country might be called less regressive. I do not want to go into the details of the system just now, nor will time permit me to do so, but I can say that we are expecting his report, though it may be made available to us or may not be. In Prof. Kaldor's opinion, the tax system in India is the most 'regressive' reactionary and out of date'—I am quoting his words. In his view, the Report of the Taxation Inquiry Commission is much less than ordinary.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): That he did not say.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That he did not say in the meeting. But when we talked to him, he said so. It was there open, nothing secret.

Time only will show how far, according to that report that we are expecting, or in the light of other measures that are being adopted in this country, we can effect a lessening of the inequality. Whether we go in for income-tax, whether we go in for expenditure tax or whether we go in for a capital levy or not, the fact remains that our economy is more stressing in bringing about inequality between the rural and urban sectors. We are now going out for a land ceiling. What will be the position? For an optimum holding, the income that a family of five will derive may be Rs. 3600. The maximum will be 3 times that, which will come to Rs. 7800.

An Hon. Member: Maximum is Rs. 3600.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He will be allowed to keep 3 times the optimum holding. It will come to Rs. 7800.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am referring to one unit of five. It will have Rs. 3600. If he has got 3 units, it will be 3 times that (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should also be taken into confidence in that private talk.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I say, let it be Rs. 3600. The capital that we expect in the countryside may be about Rs. 1½ lakhs or less.

Coming to the urban side, we find concentration of wealth and concentration of economic power. Concentration is not only in the income that is derived but also in wealth. It has been said that in the most industrially advanced countries in the world, concentration is more of wealth than of income. It is essential, if we want to bring on the same level the rural and urban economy that we must adopt means by which we can reduce this great disparity between the rural ceiling and the urban ceiling.

I feel that so far as this equality is concerned, we cannot go to the dead stop level; none the less, the fact remains that by fiscal measures, by enforcing a capital levy and other measures, we can go ahead. It is now being said that capital levy will be confiscation of property. In that case, income-tax is also confiscation of income. As far back as 1946-47 even the Colwyn Committee and Miss Kathleen had suggested that it was essential that, in those countries where the concentration of wealth was more, and concentration of capital was more, than of income, we should have a capital levy.

If we want that the majority of the population of this country, the teeming millions of India, should not feel that pinch of having a small ceiling, thereby having a small income and small capital compared to the urban economy, where people have big income, whereby people everyday devise ways and means to spend on their luxuries, if we want to stop this state of affairs, it is essential that we must radically change our fiscal measures. We must have a capital levy, we must have an annual tax on wealth; we must have a system of steeply graded income-tax. By these measures we can remove this disparity between the incomes and also wealth in the different sections of society. With these words, I commend my amendment to the acceptance of the House in place of the motion moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, on pinpointing a very important problem that is before our country at present. He placed his arguments on a very high moral plane. I think in the land of the Buddha and Gandhi and great spiritual prophets, the moral argument should have the greatest amount of weight with us. None can question the validity of that argument and those who have ears to hear will pay heed to it. But I want to leave that kind of argument out for the present, because that has been done in a most excellent manner by my hon. friend. I want to place my arguments on the sociological ground.

The other day when we were on the third reading of the Hindu Succession Bill, our Prime Minister gave one of his most lucid and illuminating expositions of the social philosophy that the India of today needs. We had several times listened to his speeches on political philosophy and on economic philosophy, but I must say that that was one of the few occasions on which I heard him on the social philosophy which the present day India needs. If I understood him aright, he said that we want to build up a good society, and the basis of that society is equality, equality between the sexes, and not mere sentimental equality, not mere platitudinous equality, but equality all along the line—equality in practice.

We should have equality so far as proprietary rights are concerned. I think in India, to whatever party we may belong, we are all embarking on the venture of building up a good society. For that good society, the biggest hurdle is the disparity in income that we face today in India.

Of course, we talk about the socialist pattern of society and we are trying a great deal to bring it about. For instance, we have adopted some fiscal measures to reduce the disparity in income. We have increased the income-tax at certain levels and we have our Estate Duty also. There are other measures which are under contemplation. These are fiscal measures. But the average man in India does not understand the conception of the reality of this idea as long as he sees glaring and

monstrous inequalities of income in this country. Therefore, something has got to be done.

My friend says that we should put a ceiling on incomes. That may be one of the ways. But, I would say that we should do something to bridge the gap between the highest and the lowest incomes in the country. This exists all along the line. We see it so far as our Government services are concerned. We see it so far as our private sector is concerned and we see it also so far as the public sector is concerned. We see it in the living conditions of the average farmer and we see it in the living conditions of the average city-dweller All these things have got to be ironed out, smoothed out, if we are to build up a good society of which the Prime Minister has given us a vision and of which Mahatma Gandhi also gave us a vision.

My friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad was referring to the UK and other western countries. I want to refer to Japan It is one of our neighbours; it is an Asiatic country. I would draw the attention of this House to what is happening in Japan. In Japan, the national income is, *per capita*, Rs. 295. The wages of urban unskilled labour are Rs. 675. The lowest clerical salary is Rs. 650 and the highest administrative salary is Rs. 8,800. You can understand what the proportion between these and the national income is.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Are these the latest figures?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am quoting the figures which I have been able to get. (*Interruption*). I do not want to quote figures. Whenever I quote figures there is some trouble in this House. I only want that I should 'be permitted to quote my figures and....

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: I am not challenging the figures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure there won't be any trouble now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: As long as you are there, I know there would be no trouble.

I quote these figures to show the proportion between the national income and the highest administrative salary. My friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has given some figures and I do not want to quote them again but I would say that here in India the gap is very very big and that has got to be bridged in some way.

I proposed a resolution for the appointment of a second Pay Commission which was not accepted by this House. Therein I made a suggestion so far as the permanent services are concerned. I also made a proposal with regard to the income of our private sector people. This is something which goes all along the line. It is a resolution which covers every aspect of our life, every department of our activity every sector of our endeavour. It concerns the average villages as well as the cities; it concerns unskilled labour as much as skilled labour; it concerns the fourth division clerk as well as a Secretary to our Government. I would say that on sociological grounds, there is no reason why we should not accept the resolution which has been moved by my hon. friend.

This morning an hon. Member of this House put a supplementary question. I do not want to repeat the very words of that question. What he wanted to say was this : Why not have the identification of the common man with our planning? So long as this disparity in income persists, I think that identification of the average man will not be there.

Some hon. friend said that we have done something with regard to the abolition of the zamindari. I think that is something good that has been done. Some friends will say, abolish the zamindari without paying compensation. We do not want that. We have abolished the zamindari. But, I would ask one point. Have we abolished slum landlordism; have we abolished the landlord system in the cities? Those of my friends who have read George Bernard Shaw's play will remember that he delivered a very vigorous attack on slum landlordism and he said that that kind of landlordism was the basis of many of our social evils. What we have done with regard to the zamindari, we should do with regard to landlordism in the city also and we should do the same with regard to the services of our country.

At the same time, you should do something with regard to the private sector. There are some persons in the private sector who have fabulous incomes in spite of the deductions made by the Income-tax department and in

spite of other things. Their incomes are very very high and they live in splendour, which, I think, does not fit in with the socialist pattern of society that we proclaim from our housetops. As Bernard Shaw said in one of his plays, poverty and inequality are the two worst things in life. He denounced poverty and said that he wanted a socialist State in which everyone will have at least an income of £500 a year. That was Bernard Shaw's vision of good society. I would like that in our country also we should have a society where everyone has an income of Rs. 500 per month at least. That will be a good sign. But, as long as we cannot bring that into being, we should try to reduce the gap between the highest income and the lowest. That is necessary from every point of view.

We have the spectacle of the cities and the villages. Even amongst the villages, we have more developed villages and less developed villages. We have backward classes in our country as well as backward areas in the country.

Those backward areas are such as have not felt the impact of progress that is going on somewhere. So, all these kinds of disparities have to be abolished. People who come from the hilly districts of Tehri-Garhwal, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Himachal Pradesh, etc., suffer from backwardness which is not only territorial but which is also social and economic. Therefore, if we want to build a good society as we all want to do, we should have this kind of disparity eliminated. But it cannot be done on an *ad hoc* basis.

Therefore, I would suggest that the Government of India should appoint a committee which should consist of some persons who are well-versed in Gandhian economics, and some persons who know the traditional economics to which my hon. friend referred. That committee may have other representatives also, and it should phase out a programme for the abolition of these disparities in the cities as well as in the villages, in the private sector as well as in the public sector. That should be done on a scientific basis and should not be left to persons only of one way of thinking. There should be persons of all ways of thinking also to thrash out this problem and to solve it. I do not think there is anybody in this House who is not in sympathy with the spirit of the resolution moved by my hon. friend. Everybody will endorse the spirit of this resolution, but the question is how it is to be implemented. For that purpose I would say that we should appoint a committee consisting of different types of persons so that we can have a programme for bringing this about, for bringing a good society into being, of which we talk a great deal.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I welcome the resolution brought forward by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. He has given us this opportunity to discuss a very important question on the eve of the discussion of the Second Five Year Plan.

It has already been discussed to some extent in the other House and now we have also got an opportunity here to discuss the resolution. Certainly it is an advantage for us so far as the crystallization of opinion in this country with regard to this very important question is concerned. In our constitution there is a Directive Principle that the Government shall direct its policy in order to prevent the concentration of wealth in a few hands. It will be seen from the Preamble to the Constitution itself that there shall be social, economic and political justice.

So far as the question of economic justice is concerned, we know that in our country the vast majority of the people do not get it. Recently the ruling party has adopted the socialist pattern as its goal. We have welcomed it. So far as the declaration of this objective is concerned, there is hardly anybody who will oppose it if he has the interest of the vast millions of the common people in his heart.

In the draft of the Second Five Year Plan supplied to us, it has been enunciated that the objective of the Plan is, among other things, a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. It has also been stated that there will be removal of disparities within the shortest possible period. With this objective before us, we find it very difficult to reconcile ourselves to the concrete policies which are being adopted with regard to many matters by the Government. I tried to move an amendment, but that has been ruled out of order. So, I would in this connection offer certain suggestions. If we really want to achieve this objective, we have not only to make these formulations and enunciations but also adopt concrete measures for the implementation of the provisions of such resolution or

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legislation. When formulating our economic policies, we should adopt concrete measures which would really lead to the removal of appalling disparities in incomes that exist now.

So far as existing conditions are concerned, in our country there is a population of about 37 crores by this time and the vast majority of the people are getting far less than the average national income of India. Our average national income is, according to the latest calculation, about Rs. 280. There are about 18 million agricultural working families and their number is about 8 crores. What is their income? According to the survey that was conducted by the Government of India some time back—at that time the income was a little higher than it is now—the income in some cases was only Rs. 100, that is, less than half the average national income. That was stated by the hon. Labour Minister some time back. The average income of an agricultural labourer is less than half the average national income. We find that so far as the vast majority of the people are concerned, their income is very low. Take the case of other people, the 70 per cent of the people who depend on agriculture. It has been stated that 75 per cent of those people have less than economic holdings, which means that their income is in many cases less than the average national income. On one side we have the picture of the agricultural workers and others who are the vast majority of the poor peasantry. Along with this, we see the conditions of the low-paid middle-class employees and other workers in factories and industrial concerns, and their income is also very low. Unemployment is increasing, and that means that its effect on the income of the low-paid employees is deteriorating living conditions of the people. Here is a clear picture of the vast majority of our population having a very low income, finding it difficult to make both ends meet, and on the other side there is this picture of a very high income. I was going through the report of the Government of India Central Board of Revenue, which has already been referred to by the Mover of the resolution. There I find that a few lakhs of people in India are having a high income. If you analyse the figures of persons who are paying income-tax, it will be found that the income of persons, who earn above, say, Rs. 30,000 or even if you take Rs. 80,000, has gone up during the last few years, whereas the income of those who earn less than Rs. 20,000 or so, has gone down in most cases. From all these, it appears that the benefit of the increased production as a result of the working of the First Plan or the increased national income, has not gone to the vast millions of our people. In these circumstances, the imposition of a ceiling on individual incomes is essential. The hon. Mover has rightly pointed out that the poor people in the villages are not in a position to make both ends meet but there are so many high salaried ICS officers, some of whom are drawing Rs. 4000 and more.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Thereare 15,000 bank managers.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I am dealing with salaried officials. You are asking poor agricultural people to do *shramdan* in order to make our Plan a success and intensify the nation-building activities. These high officers who are drawing three and four thousands—should they not be asked to make some sacrifice? Then, why not there be an imposition of the ceiling? Why should not they make some sacrifice for the development of our country?

It has been observed by the members of the Pay Commission that the ICS people would take sometime to break away from certain prejudices and adjust themselves to the new conditions. Nine years have passed. Has not the time come for them to change their outlook and adapt themselves to the new conditions? In the present circumstances, when we are trying to find out resources and create enthusiasm in the country for the rapid economic reconstruction and development of our country, it is essential that there should be a ceiling so far as high salaries are concerned.

We are not in a position to fix a minimum wage of Rs. 100 per month. It has been demanded by the trade union workers in the country. We have not been able to fix a reasonably minimum salary for the primary school teacher. Frequently, questions are being put in this House regarding this. Now, they are talking of paying Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 to these teachers. The primary school teachers, the matriculate teachers are going to get only Rs. 50. Even that has not come into effect in certain States but there are officials drawing Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000. This is an intolerable situation. To allow this

to continue and at the same time to say that we are working for a socialist pattern of society, is something which could not be understood by the people.

Consider the salaries of other people. The other day while replying to a question in the other House, the hon. Minister gave some figures regarding the salary of the Chairman of the State Bank. I criticised it when it was discussed in this House. But the hon. Finance Minister said that if we knew the qualifications of the man, if we knew his name, then we would not grudge the salary.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I hope there is some confusion about the salary of the Chairman of the State Bank and the salary of the Managing Director of the State Bank. It is the salary of the Managing Director that was discussed in the other House the other day, not that of the Chairman.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I correct myself. But, so far as the point is concerned, it remains How many thousands per month are being paid? It appeared in the papers; everybody knows. It is Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000. The hon. Minister here will give the correct information as there are several figures appearing in the papers. The managing directors are being paid such huge salaries. At the same time, other people who are engaged in doing similar work are not even given the reasonable minimum that is needed today.

Now, I come to the private sector. Very often it is said that we cannot say anything with regard to the private sector. In this report, I find that there are persons who are earning fat amounts.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unauthorised voices should not be so loud.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Some of them are earning as much as two lakhs or so per annum. Why is it that the Government does not put any restriction on the salaries of people in the private sector? The question of salaries paid by the foreign companies to their employees has been raised here several times. They are paying thousands of rupees per month. Some concerns, like the Tatas, etc., are big firms and they go on paying to their employees Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000. If you do not put any restrictions on such things, you have certainly no justification to claim that you are working for the socialist pattern of society. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There can be only one hon. Member on his legs.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: If they are allowed to pay such huge salaries, we cannot get large amounts for the public works that we want to undertake nor can we reduce the inequalities. It is necessary that the Government should put some restrictions in the interest of the country on the salaries of persons working in the private sector.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member's time is up.

Mr. N. B. Chowdhury: I shall mention only two other points. In order to have resources for our Plan and also create enthusiasm in the country, it is necessary to put a ceiling on the income of the individual. With that object in view I have given some suggestions in my amendment, such as non-payment of compensation to big landlords and zamindars. Those persons who have income from other sources than land and those who have some business interests, will not suffer if compensation is not paid. If compensation has to be paid, it will be realised from the peasants. This will cause hardship to the peasants and will not remove the disparity or raise the standard of living of the people.

[SHRI RAGHAVACHARI *in the Chair*]

I have also asked for the revision of the agreements with the ex-rulers. According to these covenants or agreements, they are allowed to retain whatever private money they had to a great extent. At the same time, we guarantee the payment of certain allowances. It is necessary that these agreements should be revised in the new set-up. When this agreement was entered into, there was no talk of socialist pattern of society. If we do not think of revising these agreements but think of honouring them in the changed circumstances, where will it lead to? Is it going to be something eternal? In that case, you cannot even dream of a socialist society in this land!

In this way, I have also asked for the limitation of the dividends of corporate bodies. There are also certain other measures, by which we shall be in a position to remove the appalling disparities that are prevailing today and thereby we will have resources also. It has already been pointed out by Kaldor

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and Baran, professors from America who assessed the resources in India, that there are sufficient economic potential and resources in the country, if we reduce the consumption of luxury goods by these high-salaried officials and people in the upper strata of society. If you pool your resources together and utilise them, if you collect the income-tax which is being evaded to the extent of Rs. 300 crores according to Mr. Kaldor, then, certainly there would be more resources in the public sector. Thereby we shall be able to spend more money in the public sector and thus raise the standard of living of the common people and restrict the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. If we do not agree outright to put any absolute figure as the ceiling on the income of a particular individual at least let us have such restrictive methods. We can restrict the income of an individual and thereby have more resources without imposing heavy taxes on the common people.

5 P.M.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the resolution moved by my friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra is unexceptionable and I congratulate him for the unique privilege of having moved a resolution on which the entire House is agreed.

Shri K. K. Basu: Except your Minister.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Except perhaps the Minister, not with the principle of the resolution, but with respect to time.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra in moving the resolution referred to the philosophy of Gandhiji on this question, his views and that of Acharya Vinoba Bhave. He spoke with great vehemence and emotion on the subject and I think he is entitled to congratulations from every section of the House for this.

My task, Sir, has been rendered very easy, on account of the fact that two of my colleagues who preceded me have already quoted figures from different countries to show to what extent the disparity exists in our country. The resolution which has been placed before this House, is in my opinion, a natural corollary of the objective of the socialist pattern of society that we have set before the country, and is a logical development of the ideas and ideals which have informed our efforts, so far, in re-building this country.

A voice was raised just now that except the Minister everyone is agreed. Perhaps, the Minister might find it difficult to implement the resolution straightaway. But, with respect to the principle of the resolution, I do not suppose they have any difficulty in accepting it. After they have already imposed a ceiling on land-holding, I cannot understand how they can escape the obligation of imposing ceilings on incomes in other sectors of life. I would urge upon the Government now to recognise the necessity for taking immediate steps to set up a committee, as recommended in my amendment, to go into the entire question and to suggest the various measures that ought to be taken in order to achieve this objective.

I was a little surprised to find in the papers ~~(unfortunately, I was not present in the House)~~ that the Finance Minister referred to the difficulty in implementing the idea of a ceiling on personal incomes and said, that he thought it to be not a feasible proposition because the Government would be called upon to pay heavy compensation for which the Government do not have enough funds. But they have already imposed ceilings on land. They have already acquired zamindaries. There also they were required to pay compensation. We have already passed the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, whereby we have given the power to the Government to fix any amount of compensation they like; it may be only a notional compensation which will not be justiciable in any court. Therefore, the amount of compensation should not deter the Finance Minister from proceeding with this laudable objective of imposing a ceiling on personal incomes.

I do not suppose anyone can blame the Government for being altogether unaware of the feelings of the Members on this question. The Prime Minister has so often criticised the vulgar display of wealth in which the few privileged indulge. He in doing so, has hit at the crux of the question. When he condemned the (~~ostentatious~~) living, he was aware of the feelings of the general public that the real difficulty is not with the possessions that you have, but the display of it in wasteful expenditure, on luxuries and other shows. From time immemorial, this question has been here. In fact, the real dissatisfaction produced is not by what people lack, but by what others have. ~~Even Aristotle once suggested that it is the desires of men and not their possessions~~

~~that ought to be equalised, which incidentally, meant that we should cut down the levels of consumption.~~ The Taxation Enquiry Commission also has referred to this. They have said that it is a matter of comment and large mass of people feel hurt at the way the rich few indulge in wasteful expenditure, and when you want them to work harder for the reconstruction of the country, it is much more than what they are expected to do. So, we have got to do something at the present moment.

It is generally said that if you are going to impose ceilings on incomes, you will kill incentive to save and invest. My friend has already referred to it. Most of the economists have also referred to it. Most of the persons who characterise this demand for ceiling as being slogan-mongering have no knowledge of economic theories or the different forces of economics that have come into play. I may remind the House that the Taxation Enquiry Commission was headed by no less a person than Dr. John Mathai, who is a well-known authority on economic theories. He was also, at one time, the Finance Minister of the Government of India. The membership of the Commission included distinguished economists and politicians. They also went into this question and they have come to the conclusion that the time has come when we should think of imposing ceilings on incomes.

They have not given any figures, nor are we suggesting any particular figure as limit on personal incomes. It has got to have a certain relation with the average ordinary income of a family. The disproportionate disparity that exists today in the incomes of different people is something which is shocking. And, if you really want to enthuse people and enlist public co-operation for the successful execution of your projects, you have got to do something to recapture their faith and their confidence in the protestations of Government. That you can do only by an act of Parliament fixing the ceiling on incomes. That will really create enthusiasm among the people. You cannot for long put it off. The clamour for this will grow in content and volume every day. As I have already said, when in other sectors of life you are going to impose ceilings, you cannot jolly well say that it is impracticable or not feasible in this case. It is no longer an emotional idea. It has already been examined, as I said, by economists.

That was so in the old, 19th century economic school of thought when people believed that any kind of interference with "laws of market" will prevent the supply of capital, will reduce the national income and would result in the hardships for the labouring classes. Those ideas have already been abandoned.

You can also reduce the disparities by some other measures. I do not mean to suggest that the Government of India have not been doing so. They have already taken measures, some fiscal measures, as my friend pointed out sometime ago, to reduce disparities and to increase the welfare of the people. We are spending a lot of money over social services, and if you are able to provide more of social services in the form of health insurance, education and housing, then the disposable income which an ordinary individual earns, increases. His purchasing power increases and thereby you can avoid that shocking difference which you find today—the ability of a few persons to spend as they like and the disappointment of a large number of persons who are not able to meet their needs. So, the Government of India are taking steps, but the effects of the economic policies which have been adopted by the Government of India cannot be felt by the general public so soon. The results have not been quite manifest yet.

Now, I should like to know from the Finance Minister how far the expenditure on social services has been reflected in increasing the disposable income of the ordinary individual. The other day I did question the Finance Minister as to how far the rise in the national income has been reflected in the rise in the standard of living of the people. Likewise, I would like to know how far they have been able to find out and to what extent has been its effect upon the general increase in the disposable income of the ordinary individual. We have got to find that out. We must have some sort of an indicator by which we may be able to know that you can create that kind of satisfaction among the people by which we can get their faith and confidence in our protestations and our professions.

Another method by which we can achieve our objective is by levying a tax on expenditure. I have already told you that in the demand for this kind of ceiling, you will find in the ultimate analysis that there is a sort of every or

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

dissatisfaction in the mind of the people at their not being able to spend as much as others do. Therefore, if you resort to taxation on expenditure, perhaps you will be able to change the pattern of expenditure today. The type of expenditure in which the privileged few are indulging today changes the whole production pattern. Some spend so much on trifles. For instance, in a land of poverty, as we call it, we want to have refrigerators, motor-cars, etc., whereas 95 per cent of the people cannot afford even a bicycle. We spend so much money over other luxury goods. Therefore, I say that a tax on expenditure will be able not only to change the production pattern but will be able to secure the best utilisation of those resources which we have today at our disposal.

Then, I must refer the Finance Minister to another method of tapping the surplus wealth. It is by levying a tax on capital gains. I can refer to one instance which has come to my notice recently. Recently there was a proposal to impose a ceiling on land holdings in my State of Bihar and the compensation provided therein has been nominal. So, a lot of *benami* transactions are taking place and the money which has already been earned in the black market is now being found in the white market. People who had earned money through the black market and who had not the courage to bring it forward in the open market will now very well bring it forward through this way. They will get somebody to buy the land and they will pay the money before the Sub-Registrar, so that it may pass off as a *bona fide* transaction. That black money will be converted into white money. It will not be subjected to taxation by the Government because that will be considered a capital gain; they have sold the land and they have got this money. Likewise you will find that if the Government really goes into this question, it will be found by taxing the capital gains you are not going to make capital shy and the cry and fear-psychosis that has been created in our mind that investment will suffer, the savings will suffer and the resources that we need for the successful implementation of our Five Year Plan will contract, will turn out to be a bad dream or a false cry. That is why I am supporting my amendment before the House that the Government might if it finds that it is not possible straightaway to accept the resolution appoint a committee of experts on which public men may be represented to go into this question and phase out a whole programme of fixing of ceiling and detail the measures to be adopted by the Government in order to achieve this object.

I once again thank Shri Bibhuti Mishra for having brought forward this Resolution before the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Mr. Chairman I am very glad that all the previous speakers have supported the Resolution although they have introduced certain amendments which also are in keeping with the objective of the original Resolution.

At the very outset, I want to make it clear that I am in entire agreement with the spirit of the Resolution. Had it not been for the consideration of the difficulties in the way of its implementation and the immediate results which may adversely affect our development programmes, I would have urged on the Government for its immediate acceptance. This question of putting a ceiling on incomes which was thought of only as a distant goal, and which was not considered within the range of practical politics, has been given, according to me, an altogether different touch by the Taxation Inquiry Commission's handling of the question. The portion of the report in which this question has been dealt with has been read before the House more than once, so that, I do not want to take the time of the House by reading it again. It has been definitely stated in one of the amendments that a committee should go into this question of fixing of ceiling on incomes. I do not think there is any necessity for appointing a Committee at all, because the Taxation Inquiry Commission is definite. They have said:

> "The fixation of ceiling on personal incomes on the basis of a reasonable multiple of *per capita* or per family national income is a matter to which we have given much thought, and it is our view that there should be a ceiling, and net personal incomes after tax, generally speaking, should not exceed approximately 30 times the average per family income in the country."

I do not think there is any necessity for a committee to go into the question again. They have thought over the matter and it is their considered opinion.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : There was no socialistic pattern then.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That also is there. This report was submitted before this House adopted the objective of a socialist pattern of society. Even then, this high power Commission which was presided over by an *Ex*-Finance Minister of the Government of India reported on these lines. It may be recalled that before this report was out, Members of this House like Shri Gadgil expressed concern over the composition of this Commission and they said, having regard to the personnel of this Commission, we cannot expect anything radical in the report. But, that has not been the case. They have in a way anticipated the objective that we have placed before the House by the adoption of a resolution that the objective of our policy would be a socialist pattern of society. All the same, there is some force in the contention put forward that there may be some difficulties in the implementation of this objective. Even the Taxation Enquiry Commission which has recommended a ceiling on incomes has sounded a note of caution. They have said :

> "We do not suggest that this is capable of immediate implementation, but we think it is important to strive by stages for its implementation over a period of time."

The Taxation Enquiry Commission would have done well if they had also detailed a scheme for implementation of this objective of putting a ceiling on incomes. They are also of opinion that regulation of the tax structure is not enough. That is often put forward as an argument, that by taxation we can achieve the same object. They are definitely of the opinion that by taxation it is not possible to achieve that object. So that, my first submission is that the Government should come forward now itself with a policy declaration that the objective of the Government is to put a ceiling on incomes. Perhaps it may not be possible for the Government to take steps immediately, but even then, I should think that the Finance Minister, when he replies to the discussion on this Resolution, should come forward with a categorical statement that one of the objectives of the Government would be to put a ceiling on incomes.

The Finance Minister's declarations on this subject when this identical point was raised during the time of the discussion of the budget were, I regret to say, rather evasive. He said it would not be feasible to achieve this object. He also said that the question of putting a ceiling on land and the question of putting a ceiling on income were different and he dealt in detail with regard to that aspect. But I say although we can draw theoretical distinctions between the two, practically the principle that we adopt in the case of ceiling on land has to be adopted in the matter of ceiling on incomes too. In actual practice if we put a ceiling on land and we do not put a ceiling on income, there will certainly be discrimination. We are limiting the source of income of the individual who depends upon land if we put a ceiling on land. Of course, it may be theoretically said that there is no bar for a person owing land to possess other wealth also, run an industry or draw a salary and that there is nothing to restrict the income that he can get, but if we take practical considerations.....

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara) : That will not be possible because when there is ceiling on holding, personal cultivation will be one of the ingredients of it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is right. So that, I submit that the distinction that has been drawn by the Finance Minister is not quite correct, although it may be possible to draw a theoretical distinction.

Figures have been quoted by the previous speakers to the effect that our *per capita* income is very low and that at the same time the disparities existing in this country are greater than the disparities that exist in any other country of the world. In this booklet issued by the Economic and Statistical Advisor to the Food and Agricultural Ministry, Government of India, at page 15 we are given the *per capita* income of as many as 18 countries. You will find the *per capita* income in India is Rs. 267 on the basis of calculations made in 1953. The only two Asian countries which have an income below India are

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

China and Burma. In China according to the calculations made in 1949 it was only Rs. 129.

But I should think it would have doubled because of the steps that they have taken, and in 1956 perhaps the figure would be quite different. In Burma, it was Rs. 206 in 1953. Even in Ceylon, one of our neighbouring countries, it is Rs. 541. I am leaving alone other countries like the USA where it is Rs. 8,789, UK where it is Rs. 4,057, New Zealand where it is Rs. 4,877 and so on. We can ignore those countries and take the case of Asian countries. Barring one or two exceptions, which perhaps would by now have kept pace, no other country has got such a very low *per capita* income as ours.

It has also been pointed out in this House that the difference between the lowest salary and the highest salary is also really staggering. Attempts have been made on the floor of this House to emphasise the fact that there must be a rationalisation of the salary structure. But I do not think any practical steps have been taken by Government so far to effect any such rationalisation. I am afraid Government are not realising the demoralising effect that is caused on account of such great disparities existing in the salary structure both in the public and in the private sectors.

I would also say that it is not enough if we merely have rationalisation of the pay structure of public servants only. Coupled with that rationalisation, if we do not have rationalisation in the private sector, then the whole thing becomes ineffective, and we may not in that case be able to attract the requisite talent to the public services. So, both these things have to go hand in hand.

It was really a regrettable thing to know what the position is in regard to the State Bank as disclosed in an answer to a question in the Rajya Sabha recently. With regard to the salary of the managing director of the State Bank of India, it was pointed out in the Bill itself security of service was given to the *ex*-Imperial Bank staff, excepting the managing director and the deputy managing director—the reason given for this that it was not possible for Government to pay them the high salaries that they were drawing—that though a reduction was made nominally subsequently in the shape of various allowances and so on, the original salary to the extent of about Rs. 7500 to Rs. 8,000 has been restored, and even the sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 which had been refused earlier has also been allowed now. I do not understand how Government could have given concent to such a measure, even though such a thing might have been adopted by an autonomous body like the State Bank of India.

Besides emphasising the necessity of coming forward with a clear declaration that the objective of Government is to put a ceiling on incomes, I would submit that one or two further steps also have to be adopted by Government without further delay. Although Shri C. D. Deshmukh has evaded this question and said that to put a ceiling in incomes may not be feasible, it is well worth recalling what the president of the party in power has said very recently at the Amritsar session of the Congress.

He said :

> "The application of ceilings on private incomes is inescapable.".

So, that is the point of view that the president of the Congress has put forward. And he has mentioned several reasons also for that, among which one is as follows :

> 'No country that wants to work out a democratic state can tolerate wide disparities without risk to its freedom, to its unity and to its development'.

Government have stated that they are keeping in view the question of a tax on the entire wealth that an individual possesses. But it is not enough if Government merely say that they have kept that point in view. They must immediately take steps to levy a tax on total wealth. We have already found that inflationary tendencies have set in, and we are making desperate attempts to get the necessary resources for the Second Five Year Plan. The dissenting note, which has been reported in the papers, of Mr. K. C. Neogy, a member of the Planning Commission, is really disturbing. He says that if we want to achieve the targets that are now laid down in the Second Five Year Plan, inflationary tendencies will certainly step in. He fears that in this process the hardest hit people will be the fixed income groups like government servants at all levels, teachers and other non-government employees, numbering over

5 million. So that if we have to find resources, without resorting to the printing press at Nasik, we have to adopt all available steps. We cannot cut down the targets, but we have to find the necessary resources. I would even submit that Government have to resort to the step of compulsory savings. As a first step in effecting a rationalisation of the pay structure, I would say that Government servants should be asked to compulsorily save and deposit with the Government in return for bonds the amounts that they draw beyond a certain amount. Otherwise, it is not possible to find the requisite amount.

Once it was reported that the Finance Minister had in view the adoption of abnormal measures, if resources were found wanting. I would like to know what are his abnormal measures. Certainly, this method, even though it may be said to be abnormal, is a legitimate method and in keeping with the socialist pattern of society that we have adopted.

Sir, I support the Resolution broadly and I urge that the spirit of the Resolution should be accepted by Government and implemented in due course.

Mr. Chairman: So far I have been hearing only those Members who are supporting the Resolution. Now, I want to call upon a Member who is opposed to the Resolution.

Shri N. Rachiah: (Mysore-Reserved—Sch. Castes) : Some of us have moved amendments. We have not been called.

Mr. Chairman: I will call them later.

Shri Mathew (Kottayam) : I am afraid it is my unenviable lot to disagree with the Resolution.

Shri N. M. Lingam : Why does he not change his view?

Shri Mathew : I would like to change the point of view of Shri N. M. Lingam who seems to be in agreement with the Resolution.

Let me not, however, cause an unnecessary shock to anybody. I am not in disagreement with the ultimate point of view of the mover or his motive. But I am in disagreement with the precise Resolution as it is worded. I will explain what I mean.

I fail to see why it is necessary for the ultimate aim that we have in view to put an absolute ceiling on income. I would suggest an alternative—I said this at our party meeting—let 15 annas out of the rupee be taken by way of tax or a levy on wealth or whatever it is in the case of large earnings. That, I think, has an obvious advantage. It is feasible whereas the other course is hardly feasible or desirable. I will explain what I have in mind. People speak of the salaries of Ministers or Secretaries or State Bank managers and so on, to illustrate their point.

An Hon. Member: And Judges.

Shri Mathew: But take the income of a very good doctor I was in Madras a few months ago ; I happened to see some very eminent doctors there. I did not ask them what their average monthly income was. But I was told there are good doctors who easily earn something like Rs. 15,000 per month or even more. If you place a ceiling and say that they ought to earn only Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 10,000, per month, what would those doctors do? You may say that they will naturally reduce their fees and that will be a great advantage to the patients. I wish it would work out in that way. But it need not necessarily work itself out in that way. If you put an absolute ceiling on their monthly income, some of those good doctors would work for the first ten or fifteen days in the month when they would easily make the Rs. 5000 or Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 10,000 that we specify, and then they might go to a hill station, if it is summer season, or they will sit comparatively quiet at home for the rest of the month.

It is easy to wax eloquent and indignant over the Rs. 10,000 that is given to the State Bank manager or director or other officers. It is easy to taunt that the Secretary of a Department draws Rs. 4,000, while the Minister draws only Rs. 2,000 and that it is all very iniquitous and so on. But we have to face the facts. Very good lawyers, very good doctors and others easily earn more than Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 10,000 per month. There are such people and if you say that they should not earn more than Rs. 10,000 a month, as I already hinted, it would have only this consequence that they will sit quite after the first few days, for the rest of the month. What do you gain thereby? Leaving aside the feelings of envy that we may have, let the man who earns Rs. 20,000 per month do so; but let him be taxed

[Shri Mathew]

15|16 of that. Fifteen annas in the rupee you take away from them by way of this tax and that tax. But let there be some small incentive left for them!

An Hon. Member: Ceiling is taking away the income.

Shri Mathew: It does not exactly mean that; that is my complaint or criticism. By the actual wording of the resolution, as I understand it, you put an absolute ceiling on the income. you absolutely restrict the figure, whereas my suggestion—it is not my original suggestion; it has been put forward by so many others—does not specify an absolute figure but allows them to earn even Rs. 100,000 a month; but they will have only 1|16th of the income that they earn and the rest will go to the State. Therefore, my contention is that instead of putting a certain figure as the maximum, if you have the highest imaginable kind of taxation whereby some little fraction only will be left with those who have enormous earnings and the rest will go to the State to be spent on all kinds of public welfare enterprises, it would be really a more effective way of achieving the ultimate end we have in view. Therefore, I say the resolution as it stands is hardly feasible or desirable. Even if you enforce it by some rigorous means, it does not serve any good purpose. On the other hand, it will spoil many of the good purposes we have in mind.

Again and again, it is said that in this country there is a wide gap between the highest income and the lowest income and that it should be narrowed down. I am in complete agreement with that; everyone in this House is in agreement with that. But that has to be narrowed down by raising the standard of the poor people. I fail to see how you can raise the standard of the poor people by simply putting a ceiling on the incomes of those who are earning a good deal.

In one thing I am at a disadvantage. I failed to follow the Hindi speech of my hon. friend who moved the resolution. I could make out only some words here and there. I heard Gandhiji's name again and again. I like everyone else, have some acquaintance with Gandhiji's theories on these matters. As the mover himself, perhaps, said, Gandhiji held that people of wealth should hold their wealth as a kind of public trust and that, certainly, is a sentiment with which we do not disagree in the least. But, how far certain inoral attitudes can be enforced is a matter of doubt. We are not concerned in legislation with high moral ideas, with high spiritual ideas which can be approached only at the high moral and spiritual level. At the voluntary level they have to be preached and to be imbibed as much as possible. But, when we consider the question of enforcement of law, when we consider legislation, we should not mix that high moral, voluntary attitude or outlook on life with what can be enforced by law. The two should not be mixed up.

Therefore, I said that though I am in agreement with the ultimate object that the State should be enriched as much as possible by these people who have high incomes, I am in disagreement with this resolution which seeks to impose a certain kind of absolute ceiling on the income. This is not the way it seems to me, to serve that ultimate outlook or object we have in view.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, १९२० में स्वराज्य का आन्दोलन गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में शुरू हुआ। उस वक्त जब हम लोग देहातों में जाते थे और लोगों को उस आन्दोलन में—स्वतन्त्रता की उस लड़ाई में—शामिल होने के लिये आवाहन करते थे, तो लोग पूछा करते थे कि इस लड़ाई में भाग लेने से हमें क्या फायदा होगा? हम तो गरीब हैं।

"कोउ नृप होउ हमहिं का हानी।
चेरि छाड़ि अब होब कि रानी॥"

अर्थात् हम लोग तो गरीब हैं। हम मेहनत भी करें और इस लड़ाई में शामिल भी हों, परन्तु हमें इस से क्या फायदा होने वाला है? वे पूछते थे कि स्वराज्य से हम गरीबों का क्या फायदा होगा। हम लोग उन को जवाब देते थे कि आज-कल तुम देखते हो कि कहीं महल हैं और कहीं झोंपड़ी हैं, कहीं लोग खाते खाते मरते हैं और कहीं बिना खाये मरते हैं, स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद यह अवस्था नहीं रहेगी, इस समय जो बहुत डिसपैरिटी (भेदभाव) है, वह कम हो जायेगी और तुम लोगो को सुख-चैन की जिंदगी बसर करने का मौका मिलेगा। यह हमारा इलैक्शन-प्लेज (निर्वाचनप्रतिज्ञा) नहीं था, बल्कि स्वराज्य की लड़ाई में शामिल होने के लिये आवाहन करते हुए हम ने लोगों को ये आश्वासन दिये थे। चेयरमैन साहब, उस समय जब आप भी अपने देहातों में गये होंगे, तो आप ने भी लोगों से यही वादा किया होगा, जिस तरह कि हम ने किया था।

१९४७ के बाद देश का सौभाग्य उदय हुआ। देश आजाद हुआ, लेकिन उस वक्त कुछ ऐसी अड़चनें पड़ गई कि हम अपने मनतव्य को कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं कर सके और अपने वादों को पूरा न कर सके। देश में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम रायट्स (झगड़े) हो गये, देश का बंटवारा हुआ और कई समस्यायें पैदा हो गईं, जिनको तुरन्त हल करना आवश्यक था। लेकिन आज जब हमारा देश शान्ति के समय से गुजर रहा है और हम अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को चला रहे हैं, तो हमें सोचना होगा कि हमारे समाज का गठन कैसा हो, देश में किस तरह की अर्थ-व्यवस्था हो ? हमें इस बात का निश्चय करना होगा। तभी लोगों के दिलों में भरोसा पैदा होगा और वे देश के लिये काम करेंगे। मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि सिर्फ सीलिंग (उपरि सीमा) तय कर देने से देश की गरीबी कैसे दूर हो जायेगी। मैं मानता हूं कि बड़े बड़े अफसरों का वेतन ५०० रुपये कर देने और बड़े बड़े धनिकों का धन कम कर देने से भी गरीबों को बहुत कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात हमको याद रखनी चाहिये और वह यह है कि ऐसा करने से गरीबों में जो उत्साह पैदा होगा, उन में जो भावना आयेगी, वह देश को बहुत आगे ले जायेगी और हर हिन्दुस्तानी को—हर एक देशवासी को आगे बढ़ने के लिये इस से प्रेरणा मिलेगी। ऐसा करने से लोगों में जो जोश उत्पन्न होगा, जो यह विचार पैदा होगा कि हमारे लिये कुछ किया जा रहा है, हमारे भाई हमारे लिये अपने को नीचे ला रहे हैं और हमारे दुःखदर्द में शामिल हो रहे हैं ताकि हमें कुछ राहत मिले, हमें कुछ सुख-सुविधा मिले, वह देश को बहुत आगे ले जा सकता है और उस से हमारी द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना बड़ी आसानी से कार्यान्वित हो सकती है।

मेरे पूर्व वक्ता श्री भागवत झा आजाद और शर्मा जी ने हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों के धन में या आमदनी में विभिन्नता को बतलाने के लिये विदेशों के आंकड़े बतलाये हैं। मैं उन से कहूंगा कि निर्जीव कागज के पन्नों में जो आंकड़े दिये हुये हैं उन से आप नहीं समझ सकते कि हिन्दुस्तान की वास्तविक हालत क्या है। आप रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाइये और वहां देखिये कि एक मुसाफिर खाना खाता है और वहां लोग तैयार रहते हैं कि उस के मुंह से तरकारी या रोटी का टुकड़ा छूटे और वे उस को खा जायें। इस देश में लोग मवेशियों के गोबर से बिना पचे हुए दाने—अन-डाइजेस्टिड कार्न्ज—निकाल निकाल कर खाते हैं। आंकड़ों से आप को यह पता नहीं चलेग कि देश की क्या हालत है। अगर आप आंख खोल कर चलेंगे तभी आप को पता चलेगा कि देश में कितनी जहालत है, देश की कितनी बुरी हालत है। ऐसी हालत में उन गरीबों को क्या पड़ा हुआ है कि वे आप को योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिये योग दें। आज स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के आठ बरस बाद भी जब यह हालत है तो किस तरह से हम यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि आप के आवाहन करने पर वे आप की मदद करेंगे।

सभापति जी, अभी यहां पर बताया गया कि हमारे देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी २८० रुपया सालाना है। इस में उन लोगों का हिस्सा भी शामिल है जो ऐसी चीजें खाते हैं जिनका मैं जिक्र कर चुका हूं तथा जिनका जीवन बहुत ही बुरी तरह से व्यतीत होता है। मैं आप को एक बात बताना चाहता हूं। मैं एक बहुत बड़े आदमी को मिलने के लिये गया। उस ने एक कुत्ता पाल रखा था और वह उस की बहुत सेवा किया करता था। उस की खातिर उस ने नौकर रखा हुआ था। मैंने देखा कि वह नौकर कुछ सोच रहा था। मैंने पूछा कि क्या सोच रहे हो। उस ने कहा कि देखिये इस कुत्ते को दूध मिलता है, गोश्त मिलता है, साबुन से इस को नहलाया जाता है और बहुत आराम से रखा जाता है। मैं भी ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि दूसरे जन्म में मुझे भी कुत्ते का जन्म मिले और किसी धनी पुरुष के यहां रहूं और इसी तरह की आराम की जिन्दगी बसर करूं। तो यह हिंदुस्तान की दशा है। जापान, अमेरीका, रूस इत्यादि के आंकड़ों से यहां की परिस्थितियों का पता नहीं चल सकता है। अगर आप सीलिंग लगाते हैं तो यह बात नहीं है कि आप को बहुत ज्यादा धन मिल जाएगा, या गरीबों का बहुत उत्थान हो जायेगा। लेकिन इस वास्ते हमें सीलिंग फिक्स (निश्चित) करनी चाहिये कि हम गरीबों के साथ हैं, उन के दुःख में हमारा दुख है और उन को हम ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं और यहां तक उठाना चाहते हैं कि अपने धन को लगाकर और खुद गरीब हो कर भी हम उनका भला करने के इच्छुक हैं। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे लिये इन्कम्स (आय) पर सीलिंग लगाना बहुत जरूरी है।

हमारे एक भाई ने कहा कि रुपये में १५ आने टैक्स लगा दो। अगर वह लायर (वकील) है तब तो वह जानते होंगे कि जो धनी लोग हैं और जो टैक्स देने वाले लोग हैं वे कई तरीके टैक्स अदा न करने के निकाल लेते हैं। बहियों

[पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी]

को वे मैनिपुलेट कर लेते हैं, इनकमटैक्स डिपार्टमेंट (आयकर विभाग) की आंखों में धूल झोंक कर या वहां के कर्मचारियों से मिलकर, (कुछ टानिक के जरिये) वे अपना इनकमटैक्स बहुत ही कम करवा लेते हैं। अगर लीकेज न हो तब मैं समझता हूं इनकमटैक्स के जरिये से हमें ८०० करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त हो सकते हैं। लेकिन आज उन की तरफ से इनकम कम दिखलाई जाती है और इस तरह से इनकमटैक्स का इवेजन होता है। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूं कि आप १५ आने रुपये में तो क्या साढ़े पन्द्रह आने रुपये में इनकमसुटैक्स लगा दीजिये इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इस वास्ते मैं आप को कहता हूं कि आप हद कायम कर दीजिये। मैंने एक संशोधन दिया है जिस में मैंने कहा है कि ७,५०० महावार या ८४,००० रुपया सालाना (टैक्स काटकर) इनकम निर्धारित कर दी जाए। इस पर बहुत से लोगों को आपत्ति है और वे चाहते हैं कि इस हद को और भी कम कर दिया जाये मैं भी मानता हूं कि यह हद ज्यादा है और इससे कम होना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि एक आदमी जिस को आज लाखों की आमदनी है होती उस को आप एक व एक वक्त बहुत नीचे नहीं गिरा सकते। यह एक मिडिल स्टेज (मध्य अवस्था) होगी और आगे चल कर अगर आप चाहें तो इस सीलिंग को और भी कम कर सकते

अभी कई भाइयों ने एक इन्क्वायरी कमिटि (जांच समिति) बिठाने के लिये कहा। मैं समझता हूं कि किसी इन्क्वायरी कमिटि की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सब लोग जानते हैं कि क्या हालत है। हां इन्क्वायरी कमिटी बनानी हो तो इसलिये बनाइये कि वह आप को बताये कि किस तरह से इस को काम में लाया जाए। इस के लिये अगर आप चाहें तो एक एक्सपर्ट कमिटी की नियुक्ति कर सकते हैं। यह जरूरी है।

आप देखेंगे कि प्लानिंग कमीशन (योजनाआयोग) की तरफ से एक डायरेक्शन (निदेश) सब राज्यों को गया ह जिसमें कहा गया है कि जमींदारी को उठा दिया जाए और जमींन पर सिलिंग फिक्स कर दी जाए। बहुत से राज्यों में यह कार्यान्वित भी हो रही है। हमारे बिहार प्रान्त में जमींदारी उठाई गई है और वहां जो कम्पेंसेशन (प्रतिकर) दिया गया है वह एक सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी (समाज वादी ढंग के समाज) के मवाफिक दिया गया है।

जिस की कम आमदनी है, २०० या ४०० रुपये की, उस को बीसगुना दिया गया। जिसकी लाख से उपर है उसकी तिगुना दिया गया। इस तरह से वहां पर रास्ता निकाला गया। अब लैंड (भूमि) पर सीलिंग हमारे यहां हो रही है। वहां पर भी कम्पेन्सेशन (प्रतिकर) दिया जा रहा है, जैसा कि आपने कानून पास किया गत सेशन में, उसी के अनुसार, जिन के पास बहुत अधिक जमींन है उन्हें १५ रुपये एकड़ या ७५ रुपये एकड़, अर्थात् बहुत नामिनल दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन हमारी दिल्ली की दशा विचित्र है। हम ने इम्पीरियल बैंक लिया और कम्पेन्सेशन में दिया मार्केट वैल्यू (बाजार भाव) से भी ज्यादा। जिन का कैपिटल (पूंजी) उस में ५०० रूपये था उन को हम ने १७०० रुपये दिया। यही नहीं कि एक आध शेयर वालों को यह दिया गया बल्कि जिन के पास एक हजार शेयर थे उन को भी उसी तरह से दिया गया। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा, (मैं नहीं जानता कि वह मेरी हिन्दी समझते हैं या नहीं) कि इम्पीरियल बैंक लेने में आप ने जो कम्पेन्सेशन दिया है, वह आप के सोशालिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी को जेब (शोभा) नहीं दे रहा है। आप सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी की बात बिहार में जा कर देख लीजिये। देखिये कि वहां पर किस प्रकार कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जा रहा है और देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अगर यहां से कोई इंटर-फियरस (हस्तक्षेप) नहीं हुआ तो जरूरत से ज्यादा कम्पेन्सेशन किसी को भी नहीं दिया जायेगा। जो बड़े लोग हैं उन को कम मिलेगा और जो छोटे लोग हैं उन को अधिक मिलेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि क्यों आज जरूरी है। इनकम पर हद कायम करना। दो आदमी थे जिन के पास दो दो लाख रुपये थे एक ने तो जमीन में लगाया या जमींदारी में लगा दिया और उस का रुपया आज खत्म हो गया। दूसरे ने बिजनेस (व्यापार) में रुपया लगा दिया, फैक्ट्री इस्टैब्लिश (कारखाना स्थापित) करने में लगाया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिस ने बिजनेस में रुपया लगाया उस का तो मूल्य और बढ़ गया, लेकिन जो आदमी जमींन में लगा चुका है, वह देहात में रहता है, उस का सब रुपया खत्म हो गया। फैक्ट्री वाला जो कि शहर में रहता है उस के पास पैसा बढ़ता गया। इस तरह से आप शहरों को तो रिच से रिचर बना रहे हैं, जो धनिक है उस को और धनी बनाते जा रहे हैं, और जो देहात वाले हैं उन को गरीब से और ज्यादा गरीब बनाते जा रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह लोग शहर में चले आयेंगे ।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : हां, आप तो वकालत करते हैं, इस लिये आप की आमदनी बढ़ गई है ।

इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि आप का दृष्टिकोण एक होना चाहिये, देहात और शहर को, जमींदार और मिल-मालिकों को, सभी को एक आधार पर चलाइये और उसी के मुताबिक सब की आमदनी की सीलिंग करना बहुत जरूरी है ।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि हम लोग गरीबी को बांट लेंगे । मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूं । अभी मेरे दोस्त ने विनोबा जी का उदाहरण दिया । विनोबा जी जब जमीन मांगने जाते हैं तो केवल धनिकों से ही नहीं मांगते । उन से भी मांगते हैं हैं जिन के पास एक या दो एकड़ जमीन है । आज वे जमीन इस लिये नहीं मांगते हैं कि जिन के पास अधिक जमीन है उन से वे ले लें, बल्कि वह देश में एक मनोवृत्ति पैदा करने के लिये, एक लहर पैदा करने के लिये, मांगते हैं जिस से लोग त्याग की तरफ जायें और समाज के लिये काम करना सीखें । इसलिये गरीबी बांटने का सवाल नहीं है । जैसे मैंने कहा था कि यह बहुत आसान बात है, यह ठीक है कि हम कितना ही उपाय करें, सब बराबर नहीं हो सकते, बराबर करने का प्रस्ताव भी नहीं है, लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ा काम होगा जिस से देश में एक त्याग की भावना पैदा होगी और लोगों में एक उत्साह पैदा होगा । साथ ही आप के काम में भी बड़ी सहूलियत होगी और प्रगति आजायेगी । इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि अगर वह अभी कोई ऐमेंडमेंट स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं, या तुरन्त सीलिंग करने की घोषणा नहीं करते हैं तो कम से कम प्रिंसिपल आफ दि रेजोल्यूशन (संकल्प के सिद्धांत) को मान कर एक कमेटी बना दें, या अपने एक्स्पर्टस (विशेषज्ञों) की ही कोई कमेटी बना दें ।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि हाउस की जैसी राय है कि जो बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं जिनकी तनख्वाह बहुत अधिक है, उन की तनख्वाह को भी कम करने की कोशिश करें । मैं मानता हूं कि इस में दिक्कत होगी क्योंकि जो ४००० रुपया में अपना काम चलाते हैं उन की २००० रुपया तनख्वाह कर देने से उन को कष्ट होगा, लेकिन उन को भी कभी न कभी तो दिक्कत उठानी ही पड़ेगी, क्योंकि देश गरीब है और ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो देश तरक्की नहीं करेगा ।

Shri N. Rachiah: I rise to support this resolution which has been brought by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. This is a resolution of supreme importance. I am moving my amendment also. My amendment No. 5 reads like this :

> "This House is of opinion that Government should introduce legistion for fixing a ceiling on the income of an individual and provision may be made that no officer in country should get more than one thousand rupees per month as salary".

We are in a socialist pattern of society. I am sure our country is on the threshold of a socio-economic revolution. The other day our Prime Minister said that our country is on the threshold of an industrial revolution. Taking all this as the background, you must realise that unless we fix a limit on the income of an individual we have no salvation and we will have no proper source of income and the ideal of a socialist pattern of society could not be achieved. Our Constitution contemplates or envisages equality, fraternity, equal justice and equality of opportunity. More than all, our Constitution provides that concentration of wealth would not be allowed to be in the hands of some few persons in society. Taking all this as the background, I would like to know why Shri Mathew has been pessimistic in his observations.

In a booklet called *Social Order*, the President of the Indian National Congress, Shri Dhebar, has said that unless and until we achieve economic equality political and social equality will be only a dream or a talk in the air. Unless we achieve this economic equality among the citizens of our country and our society, we cannot speak of any achievement or progress in any field, particularly in the field of politics and in the social field.

Just three days back, this august House passed the Hindu Succession Bill and that is going to become an Act and that Act is going to bring a revolution in our social field. That has been expressed so and very frankly too by many Members of our House. As such, and when we have also got so many ideals to achieve the objective of our Constitution and also the ideal of Gandhiji, we must not agitate against bringing a limit on the income of an

[Shri N. Rachiah]

individual. I hope that the Government as Shri A. M. Thomas said, will not hesitate to accept this Resolution. By accepting this Resolution we will be implementing the doctrine of *Panch Shila* in the internal field of our country. We have achieved success in implementing the doctrine of Panch Shila in the international field. I want that this doctrine of *Panch Shila* should be implemented in every house, in every individual, within the country so that the progress of our country should be based on a firm footing.

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps the hon. Member will take some more time.

Shri N. Rachiah: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now adjourn and meet again on Monday.

6 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Monday, the 14th May, 1956.

COLUMNS

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA. . . . 7983

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 9th May, 1956, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 21st February, 1956.

AMENDMENT OF MOTION *RE* WITHDRAWAL OF A BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA AND PENDING IN LOK SABHA 7983–84

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had amended the form of motion *re.* withdrawal of the Manipur State Hill peoples (Administration) Regulation (Amendment) Bill, adopted by Lok Sabha on 30th April, 1956.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES . . 7984–85

The Lok Sabha adopted the motions for election of thirty members on the Estimates Committees and Fifteen members on the Public Accounts Committee and the Lok Sabha also adopted a motion recommending to Rajya Sabha to nominate seven Members of that House to associate with the Public Accounts Committee of Lok Sabha.

REPORTS OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED 7986–93

Thirty-fifth and Thirty-Sixth Reports were adopted.

BILL PASSED . 7995–8075

Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations, Bill was further considered and passed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 8075–76

Fifty-second Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 8076–8130

Shri Bibhuti Mishra concluded his speech on the resolution regarding ceiling on income of an individual. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 14TH MAY, 1956

Travancore-Cochin Budget and passing of Travancore - Cochin Appropriation Bill.

GIPN— S2—121 Lok Shabha—28-2-57—840.